AUGUST, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3192.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1791.

Sale of valuable LANDS.

At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, will poſitively be ſold, to the higheſt bidders, the following property, belonging to the eſtates of ſundry Bankrupts, viz.

The Eſtate of SAMUEL WHARTON.

NO. 1. A tract of land, being part of the Otſego patent, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres. The Otſego creek iſſuing from the Otſego lake, forms the line of a part of this tract, and makes it very convenient to water carriage.

2. A tract of ditto, part of the ſame patent, containing 1000 acres. The Anatricenton creek forms a part of the line of this tract, and both this and the former are within a few miles of the river Su quehannah.

The Eſtate of LUDWICK KARACHER, reverted back.

3. A tract of patented land, called Hackerſburgh, ſituate on Dick's run, Bald Eagle townſhip, Northumberland county, containing 427¼ acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant, dated 17th Dec. 1784.

4. A tract of patented ditto, called Martinſburgh, on the waters of Bald Eagle, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, containing 400 acres, and allowance.

The Eſtate of SIMON FISHBAUGH.

5. A tract of patented land, in Wayne townſhip, Cumberland county, containing 422 acres and 20 perches, with allowance.

6. One tract of ditto, in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegheny county, containing 200 acres.

7. One ditto	ditto	200	
8. One ditto	ditto	235	135 perches.
9. One ditto	ditto	235	135
10. One ditto	ditto	235	135
11. One ditto	ditto	235	135
12. One ditto	ditto	235	135
13. One ditto	ditto	235	135
14. One ditto	ditto	235	128
15. One ditto	ditto	235	128

16. A tract of wood-land, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of Richard Smith and David Lyon, containing 20 acres and 73 perches.

17. Eight lots of ground in Aaronſburgh, Northumberland county

The Eſtate of WILLIAM POLLARD, Eſq;

18. A valuable body of land, containing 31,000 acres, ſituate, lying and being in the county of Jefferſon, on the north ſide of Buffaloe-river, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſurveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of ſundry treaſury warrants entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a ſquare, ſaid to abound with timber, and to be plentifully ſupplied with water from ſtreams which paſs through it, and fall into Buffaloe-river. A plan whereof may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Capt. Thomas Hutchins, late Geographer-General to the United States, gives the following repreſentation of Buffaloe-river, in his topographical deſcription of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe-river falls into the Ohio on the eaſtern ſide of it, at the diſtance of 925 computed miles from Fort-Pitt. It is a very conſiderable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus or barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by canoes. The ſtream is moderate; the lands on both ſides of this river are of a moſt luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and uſeful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several perſons who have aſcended this river ſay, that ſalt-ſprings, coal, lime and free-ſtone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places.

The Eſtate of CHARLES YOUNG.

19. A tract of patented land, containing 1400 acres, ſurveyed by virtue of a land-office treaſury warrant, No. 16338, dated the 12th of May, 1783, lying and being in the county of Monongalia, and ſtate of Virginia, adjoining lands late of William Tilton, and Co. between the little Kenhawa river and a large creek that empties into the river Ohio, below the mouth of Hochocing.

20. A tract of patented ditto, containing 1000 acres, ſurveyed by virtue of a land-office treaſury warrant, No. 21516, dated 23d December, 1783, lying in the ſame county, and adjoining lands of Richard Claibane, Eſq; on the eaſt ſide of the little Kenhawa river, above the mouth of Hughes's river.

The Eſtate of JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

21. A tract of patented land, called Sugar-tree low-land, ſituate on the branches of Cockelannus-creek, Cumberland county, containing 302⅜ acres, and allowance, was ſurveyed the 18th of April, 1767.

22. A tract of patented ditto, called White Walnut-bottom, ſituate near Delaware-river, in the ſame county, containing 308⅜ acres, and allowance, ſurveyed the 23d of April, 1767.

The above lands are on the north ſide of Juniata, about 26 miles above Carliſle, and within a mile of John Hamilton's mill.

13. A tract of patented ditto, containing 336 1-2 acres, ſituate on the waters of Loyal-Sock, about 16 miles above the mouth of the creek, in Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Samuel Finley, &c.

24. An undivided moiety of 292 acres of patented ditto, on the ſame waters, and in the ſame county, adjoining land of William Plunket, &c.

The Eſtate of WILLIAM DEWEES.

25. A tract of patented land, containing 395 acres, and 131 perches, ſituate on Shikſhinny-creek, about half a mile from the river Suſquehannah, in Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Jeſſe Greenfield, &c.

26. A tract of patented ditto, containing 247 3-4 acres, ſituate on the great road leading from Bedford to Milford, including a large ſpring on the eaſt ſide of the glades of Coxe's creek, in Milford townſhip, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Richard Wells, Richard Brown, &c.

The Eſtate of THOMAS DENTON.

27. A tract of patented land in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegheny county, containing 300 acres, being lot No. 16, in the ſecond diſtrict of donation lands.

28. A warrant of ſurvey, dated the ——— taken out in the name of William Gray, for 350 acres of land in Bedford county. The warrant is now with the Surveyor of the county, for the purpoſe of being laid, and the fees of ſurveying paid.

29. A warrant of ditto, in the name of Clement Smith, for 400 acres, in the ſame county. This warrant is alſo with the Surveyor.

The Eſtate of JOHN RHIMER.

30. A tract of patented land, containing 400 acres, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, on the waters of Two-lick-creek, about one and an half mile ſouth of the Cataning path, and 5 miles from the Weſt branch of the Suſquehannah river, adjoining lands of George Woods, Jonah Thompſon, &c.

31. A tract of patented ditto, containing 400 acres, ſituate on the ſame waters, and in the ſame county, is very rich level land, and a large proportion of meadow ground, adjoining lands of George Woods, William Shippen, &c.

The Eſtate of THOMAS and ROBERT HOPKINS.

A tract of cleared land, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, near the road leading to Burlington, and 4 miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 36 acres ——— perches, adjoining lands of Jacob Brown, Caleb Matlack, and others.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of Sale, by

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

July 11, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Charles Scott, to the Secretary of the Department of War, dated Lexington, June 20, 1791.

"IN proſecution of the enterpriſe, I marched four miles from the banks of the Ohio on the 23d of May, and on the 24th I reſumed my march, and puſhed forward with the utmoſt induſtry, directing my route to Ouiattanan, in the beſt manner my guides, and information, enabled me, though I found myſelf greatly deficient in both.

"By the 31ſt, I marched one hundred and thirty-five miles, over a country cut by four large branches of White River, and many ſmaller ſtreams, with ſteep muddy banks: during this march, I traverſed a country alternately interſperſed with the moſt luxuriant ſoil, and deep clayey bogs, from one to five miles wide, rendered almoſt impervious by bruſh and briars. Rain fell in torrents every day, with frequent blaſts of wind and thunder ſtorms. Theſe obſtacles impeded my progreſs, wore down my horſes, and deſtroyed my proviſions.

"On the morning of the firſt inſtant, as the army entered an extenſive prarie, I perceived an Indian on horſeback, a few miles to the right: I immediately made a detachment to intercept him, but he eſcaped. Finding myſelf diſcovered, I determined to advance with all the rapidity my circumſtances would permit, rather with the hope than the expectation of reaching the object ſought that day; for my guides were ſtrangers to the country which I occupied. At one o'clock, having marched by computation one hundred and fifty five miles from the Ohio, as I penetrated a grove, which bordered on an extenſive prarie, I diſcovered two ſmall villages to my left, at two and four miles diſtance.

"My guides now recognized the ground, and informed me that the main town was four or five miles in my front, behind a point of wood which jutted into the prarie. I immediately detached Col. John Hardin, with fifty mounted infantry, and a troop of light horſe under Captain M'Coy, to attack the villages to the left, and moved on briſkly, with my main body, in order of battle, towards the town, the ſmoke of which was diſcernable. My guides were deceived with reſpect to the ſituation of the town; for inſtead of ſtanding at the edge of the plain, through which I marched, I found in the low ground bordering the Wabaſh, on turning the point of woods, one houſe preſented in my front. Captain Price was ordered to aſſault that with forty men: He executed the command with great gallantry, and killed two warriors. When I gained the ſubmit of the eminence which overlooks the villages on the banks of the Wabaſh, I diſcovered the enemy in great confuſion, endeavouring to make their eſcape over the river in canoes. I inſtantly ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Wilkinſon to ruſh forward with the firſt battalion: the order was executed with promptitude, and this detachment gained the bank of the river juſt as the rear of the enemy had embarked: And regardleſs of a briſk fire kept up from a Kickapoo Town, on the oppoſite bank, they in a few minutes, by a well directed fire from their rifles, deſtroyed all the Savages with which five canoes were crouded.

"To my great mortification the Wabaſh was many feet beyond fording at this place, I therefore detached Colonel Wilkinſon to a ford two miles above, which my guides informed me was more practicable.

"The enemy ſtill kept poſſeſſion of the Kickapoo Town. I determined to diſlodge them, and for the purpoſe ordered Captains King's and Logſdon's companies to march down the river, below the town, and croſs under the conduct of Major Barbee: Several of the men ſwam the river, and others paſſed in a ſmall canoe. This movement was unobſerved, and my men had taken poſt on the bank before they were diſcovered by the enemy, who immediately abandoned the village.—About this time word was brought me, that Colonel Hardin was incumbered with priſoners, and had diſcovered a ſtronger village further to my left, than thoſe I had obſerved, which he was proceeding to attack. I immediately detached Captain Brown with his company, to ſupport the Colonel; but the diſtance being ſix miles, before the Captain arrived the buſineſs was done, and Colonel Hardin joined me a little before ſun ſet, having killed ſix warriors and taken 52 priſoners. Captain Bull, the warrior who diſcovered me in the morning, had gained the main town and given the alarm a ſhort time before me; but the villages to my left were uninformed of my approach and had no retreat. The next morning I determined to detach my Lieut. Col. Commandant with five hundred men, to deſtroy the important town of Kethlipecanunk, at the mouth of Eel river, eighteen miles from my camp, and on the weſt ſide of the Wabaſh: But on examination I diſcovered my men and horſes to be crippled and worn down by a long, laborious march, and the active exertions of the preceding day; that three hundred and ſixty men only could be found in capacity to undertake the enterprize, and they prepared to march on foot.

"Colonel Wilkinſon marched with this detachment at half after five in the evening, and returned to my camp the next day at one o'clock, having marched thirty-ſix miles in twelve hours, and deſtroyed the moſt important ſettlement of the enemy in that quarter of the federal territory: In No. 3 you will find the Colonel's report reſpecting the enterpriſe.

"Many of the inhabitants of the village were French, and lived in a ſtate of civilization: by the books, letters and other documents found there, it is evident, that place was in cloſe connection with, and depended on Detroit; a large quantity of corn, a variety of houſhold goods, peltry and other articles were burned with this village; which conſiſted of about 70 houſes, many of them well finiſhed.

"Miſunderſtanding the object of a white flag, which appeared on an eminence oppoſite to me in the afternoon of the firſt, I liberated an aged ſquaw, and ſent with her a meſſage to the ſavages, that if they would come in and ſurrender, their towns ſhould be ſpared and they ſhould receive good treatment. [It was afterwards found that this white flag was not intended as a ſignal of parly; but was placed there to mark the ſpot where a perſon of diſtinction among the Indians, who had died ſome time before, was interred.] On the fourth I determined to diſcharge 16 of the weakeſt and moſt infirm of my priſoners, with a talk to the Wabaſh tribes, a copy of which you will find incloſed. My motives to the meaſure were, to rid the army of a heavy incumbrance, to gratify the impulſions of humanity, to increaſe the panic my operations had produced, and by diſtracting the council of the enemy, to favor the views of government; and I flatter myſelf theſe objects will juſtify my conduct, and ſecure the approbation of my country.

"On the ſame day, after having burned the towns and adjacent villages, and deſtroyed the growing corn and pulſe, I began my march for the rapids of the Ohio, where I arrived the 14th inſt. without the loſs of a ſingle man by the enemy, and five only wounded, having killed thirty two, chiefly warriors of ſize and figure, and taken fifty-eight priſoners.

"It is with much pride and pleaſure I mention, that no act of inhumanity has marked the conduct of the volunteers of Kentuckey on this occaſion; even the inveterated habit of ſcalping the dead ceaſed to influence.

"I have delivered forty-one priſoners to Capt. Aſheton of the firſt United States Regiment at Fort Steuben.

"I ſincerely lament that the weather and the conſequences it produced, rendered it impoſſible for me to carry terror and deſolation to the head of the Wabaſh. The corps I had the honor to command, was equal to the object, but the condition of my horſes and ſtate of my proviſions were inſuperable obſtacles to my own intentions, and the wiſhes of all.

"It would be invidious to make diſtinctions in a corps which appeared to be animated with one ſoul, and where a competition, for danger and for glory, inſpired all ranks.

"I, however, conſider it my duty to mention Col. John Hardin, who, in the character of a volunteer, without commiſſion, had command of my advance party, and the direction of my guides from the Ohio River, for the diſcernment, courage and activity, with which he fulfilled the truſt I repoſed in him. And I cannot cloſe this letter in juſtice to the merits of General Wilkinſon, who went out my Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, without acknowledging my obligations for the faithful diſcharge of the ſeveral duties depending on him, and the able ſupport which he gave me in every exigency."

General WILKINSON's *Report.*

Camp, Ouiatannan, June 3d, 1791.

SIR,

THE detachment under my command, deſtined to attack the village Kethtipecanunk, was put in motion at half paſt five o'clock laſt evening. Knowing that an enemy, whoſe chief dependence is in his dexterity as a marksman, and alertneſs in covering himſelf behind trees, ſtumps and other impediments to fair fight, would not hazard an action in the light, I determined to puſh my march until I approached the vicinity of the villages where I knew the country to be Champaigne. I gained my point without a halt 20 minutes before 11 o'clock: lay upon my arms until 4 o'clock, and half an hour after aſſaulted the town at all quarters. The enemy was vigilant, gave way on my approach, and in canoes croſſed Eel creek, which waſhed the North Eaſt part of the town. That creek was not fordable. My corps daſhed forward with the impetuoſity becoming volunteers, and were ſaluted by the enemy with a briſk fire from the oppoſite ſide of the creek—Dauntleſs, they ruſhed on to the water's edge, uncovered, to the moccaſon, and finding it impaſſable, returned a volley, which ſo galled and diſconcerted their antagoniſts, that they threw away their fire without effect. In five minutes the ſavages were driven from their covering, and fled with precipitation. I have three men ſlightly wounded. At half paſt five the town was in flames, and at 6 o'clock I commenced my retreat.

I want language to do juſtice to the courage and good conduct of the gentlemen who compoſed my detachment; in neither could they be exceeded by veteran troops.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

JAMES WILKINSON.

Brigadier General Scott.

To the various Tribes of the Peankeſhaws, and all the nations of the Red People, living on the waters of the Wabaſh River.

THE Sovereign Council of the Thirteen United States have long patiently borne your depredations againſt their

settlements on this side of the great mountains, in the hope that you would see your error, and correct it, by entering with them into the bonds of amity and lasting peace.—Moved by compassion, and pitying your misguided councils, they have frequently addressed you on this subject, but without effect. At length their patience is exhausted, and they have stretched the arm of power against you. Their mighty sons and chief warriors have at length taken up the hatchet: they have penetrated far into your country, to meet your warriors, and punish them for their transgressions. But you fled before them and declined the battle, leaving your wives and children to their mercy. They have destroyed your old town, Ouittannan, and the neighbouring villages, and have taken many prisoners. Resting here two days to give you time to collect your strength, they have proceeded to your town of Kethtipikonunck: but you again fled before them; and that great town has been destroyed. After giving you this evidence of their power, they have stopped their hands, because they are as merciful as strong, and they again indulge a hope, that you will come to a sense of your true interest, and determine to make a lasting peace with them and all their children for ever. The United States have no desire to destroy the Red People, although they have the power, but should you decline this invitation, and pursue your unprovoked hostilities, their strength will again be exerted against you, your warriors will be slaughtered, your towns and villages ransacked and destroyed, your wives and your children carried into captivity, and you may be assured that those who escape the fury of our mighty Chiefs, shall find no resting place on this side of the Great Lakes. The Warriors of the United States wish not to distress or destroy women and children, or old men; and although policy obliges them to retain some in captivity, yet compassion and humanity have induced them to set others at liberty, who will deliver you this talk. Those who are carried off will be left in the care of our Great Chief and Warrior General St. Clair, near the mouth of Miami, and opposite the licking river; where they will be treated with humanity and tenderness; if you wish to recover them, repair to that place by the first day of July next, determined with true hearts to bury the hatchet, and smoke the pipe of peace; they will then be restored to you, and you may again sit down in security at your old towns, and live in peace and happiness, unmolested by the children of the United States, who will become your friends and protectors, and will be ready to furnish you with all the necessaries you may require. But should you foolishly persist in your warfare, the sons of war will be let loose against you, and the hatchet will never be buried until your country is desolated and your people humbled to the dust.

Given under my hand and seal at the Ouiattannon Town, this fourth day of June, 1791.

(Signed)
CHARLES SCOTT, *B. G.* *(Seal)*

St. JOHN's (Antigua) June 7.

We understand that the Bill for the abolition of the slave-trade, has been at last finally brought before the House of Commons, where it underwent a clear investigation, and after the examination of a number of witnesses in addition to those already produced before the committee, and every possible means used by its supporters to effect their purpose, the House divided; when there appeared a majority of 85 against the bill. Thus has a business which has taken up so much time, trouble and expence, and which, if passed into a law, would most undoubtedly have proved the total destruction of these colonies, justly and properly fallen to the ground;, and we sincerely wish that Mr. W—b—force that great advocate in the cause of *humanity*, the chief supporter of the Bill, could be induced to take a trip this way, and convince himself of the contrary of what he has so often advanced in the House, namely, *the cruel and barbarous treatment of slaves in the West-India Islands*,—the reverse must be, by all men of candour, who are acquainted with the manner and customs of the West-Indies, acknowledged. Punishments, when inflicted on slaves here, are far from being excessive, and we can say with truth, and that from our own knowledge, that crimes which Negroes frequently commit in this part of the world, and for which they are too often suffered to go unpunished, a man in England would suffer death for,—a soldier or sailor would undergo severe corporal punishments, or perhaps lose their lives also; but the policy of this country, as well as the humanity of its inhabitants in general, are the causes for small offences in slaves not being punished with rigor,—their ignorance is, in many instances, considered—their natural inattention and carelessness, in others, and a variety of circumstances which are apt to take possession of the mind, and operate as extenuations of the offences committed; while in England, offenders are without ceremony turned over to the laws, and the punishments thereby ordained fully executed upon them.

We do not mean to insinuate that offenders should not be punished, or that mistaken lenity is not too often productive of dangerous consequences in every community, our intention is merely to convey our idea of this incontrovertible fact, that *cruelty or inhumanity compose no greater part of the characters or dispositions of the inhabitants of the West-India Islands, than those of any other part of his Majesty's dominions.*

We are informed, that in consequence of one of the Company's ships importing from India a quantity of sugars the produce of that country, the West-India merchants and planters in England, had taken the alarm, apprehending, no doubt, that if the importation of East-India sugars should be admitted into Great-Britain, the West-India islands would suffer as materially as they would have done had the slave-trade been abolished, which there can be little doubt of,—the article of sugar being the staple commodity of these Islands.

The question on the slave trade abolition has received its *coup de Grace*—good sense and sound policy gained a complete victory in the House of Commons on the 19th of April over imbecility and fanaticism.—We hope some good citizen will stand forward at *this period* to correct and reform any internal abuses that may exist in the present government of slaves. A bill for regulating, by Law, their feeding and cloathing, and to encourage their encrease would well merit the attention of the Legislature.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor John Nugent, arrived here on Thursday last from Montserrat. His Honor received the Seals from Sir Thomas Shirley on Friday. The former administration of this gentleman afforded the community considerable satisfaction, and there cannot be a doubt but that we shall experience the same during his residence among us.

June 13. The Chevalier Duratt, governor of St. Martins, arrived here yesterday, he was saluted by Fort James with seventeen guns, and will be this day introduced to his honor governor Nugent, the president and other gen- of distinction. The Chevalier we are informed

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at St. Pierre, to his Friend in this Island, dated June 5.

"Every thing is in the greatest confusion at Fort Royal, all the patriots have been obliged to fly for their lives, and retire to St. Pierre, Mr Grandmaison and his family are of the number, and will sail for France in a few days.—The planters, mulattoes, &c. are all in arms at Fort Royal, they insist on embarking the four commissaries for France with the remainder of the troops; undoubtedly we shall have our turn here.—I am under the greatest anxiety—I don't know how to act, nor what part I shall take with my family."

We are just informed that his excellency governor Chacon of Trinidad, is appointed intendant general of that island, which gives him much more power than he formerly had, and frees him from the controul of the captain general of the Carraccas.

June 20. We are informed that the people of Tobago have free liberty to ship their produce to any part of the world they may think proper, for one year only.

Late accounts from the Bahamas mention that the crops in those islands had in general answered, and in some of them greatly exceeded the expectations of the planters.

June 21. Affairs in Martinique, it is this day said, bear a most gloomy aspect.——We are deterred by many reasons from expatiating upon them, but particularly, as what has reached us, appears as yet, to be only flying reports. A few days will perhaps give a true insight into what has really happened there.

A large ship passed the islands this morning, supposed to be a French frigate, homeward bound.

From the Vincent's Gazette.

"It is reported that general O'Hara supersedes Sir "John Orde in the government of Dominica, and will "succeed general Mathew, as commander in chief of the "troops when his excellency goes to Europe."

June 29. No less than seven court martials we understand has been ordered to beheld at Barbados.

There is a division in the house of assembly of that island with regard to the light Joes, one party wishing them to pass current and the other by weight. They were soon to sit again on the same subject.

HARTFORD, July 25.

The late Rev. Dr. Lockwood, of Andover, who died a few weeks past, at the Pool in New-Lebanon, in his last will and testament, left a legacy to Yale College, to the amount of between three and four hundred pounds—the interest of which is to be annually applied to making additions to the College Library. The same gentleman, two or three years since, made a donation of one hundred pounds, upon condition that other friends of literature would augment the subscription to three hundred pounds; for the purpose of procuring an additional philosophical apparatus for that College; which was accordingly done.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Monday last being the birth day of THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esquire, Governor of this state, the same was announced by the discharge of 15 twelve pounders at 1 o'clock, P. M. as the Demonstration of military affection and joy. This duty was performed with great precision and regularity, by Captain Fisher's company of militia artillery, and under the special command of Captain-Lieut. James Thompson.

The Supreme Court of the United States met on Monday last agreeably to notice, at the new City-Hall: present,

Chief Justice JAY,

Justices { CUSHING, WILSON, BLAIR, and IREDELL.

The former Clerk of this Court having resigned, Samuel Bayard, Esq. of this city, was appointed, and took the necessary oaths.

John D. Coxe, Esquire, was admitted and sworn a Counsellor of the Court.

Several motions respecting suits depending in the Court were made; and then, adjourned until 10 o'clock next morning.

The latest British accounts at Cadiz, on the 9th June, mention, that the impress service was going on with vigour, and no certainty of any accommodation likely to take place between the Russians and the Porte; but every thing looked like widening the breach between Britain and Russia. These accounts, however, like many other unsatisfactory paragraphs received from England, of nearly the same date, do not agree so well as to warrant our placing any faith in them.

In the debates of the British Parliament, tears are shed, and an awful silence follows the altercation of Burke and Fox. But bells ring, and bonfires are kindled, when the same Parliament pass a vote to continue the destruction of the human species by the slave trade.

Excepting the Empress of Russia and Tippoo Saib, the rest of the world seem well inclined to a universal preservation of peace. This butchery of the human species to gratify the ambition of sovereigns, seems to have lost much of its former ferociousness, and we trust that before the close of next century, iron and steel will be employed to dig no other bowels but the bowels of the earth.

Abstract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois to his friend in this city, dated July 9th, 1791.

"A vessel is just arrived here from Bourdeaux; the captain informs, that 4 deputies, and 10,000 men, are to be immediately sent to superintend and if necessary, to enforce the execution of the decree of the National Assembly, which gives to negroes and people of colour, the same rights, and the same weight in government, as belong to the white colonists. The cities of Paris and Bourdeaux, have been foremost in activity to obtain this decree, and have offered extraordinary assistance to enforce the execution of it.

"The colonists, as soon as they heard of the decree, almost unanimously resolved to oppose it. They have taken some steps towards the organization of a government for themselves. The vessels with negroes from Africa, are to be sent directly to Bourdeaux, where it is supposed the National Assembly will treat them with civility, and grant them the rights of citizens, after they have resided there the time required.

"The national cockade has been trampled under foot, and the English generally worn. Some talk of craving the protection of the English. All is in confusion. No laws enforced. The creditor entirely dependent on the will of the debtor.

"The activity of the colonists is conspicuous, in their exertions to put the fortifications in a state of defence, in order effectually to oppose the 10,000 men, who are now daily expected. It is not probable that calm will be restored, before blood is shed.

"Twenty-four persons are to be sent to Leogane, the middle of the French coast, as a committee, to see that a free communication be kept up from every corner of the island.

"On the 7th, a great number of volunteers turned out to form a battery, and already cannons are fixed.

"On the 8th, we heard that a number of negroes at Goave had mutinied; there were some mulattoes and a few whites killed. Some of the negroes have been taken, are now confined at Port-au-Prince and are to be burnt alive; we expect soon to hear the number taken.

"The mulattoes at Grange have had a meeting, determined not to consent to the execution of the decree, and shew a great aversion to be put upon a footing with the negroes. All the mulattoes have not, however, taken a decided part in the fatal divisions which now torment, and prove hurtful to the colony.

"Flour five and an half dollars."

We hear from Londonderry, that the bridge building over Lough Foyle, or Londonderry river, by Mr. Cox, of Boston, is completely finished, to the satisfaction of the people there, and is thought to be a very capital piece of architecture, comprehending thirty-four piers. The workmen who went from America with Mr. Cox, he has taken passages for, in order to send them home again.—Mr. Cox's son remains in Ireland, and has undertaken to raise the ship Happy Return, formerly commanded by Capt. Ewing, which was cast away last winter on the Strand of Magiligin.

Above one hundred and fifty passengers (besides 363, which he brought) offered to come in the Anne, Capt. Miller, arrived here on Saturday last from Londonderry; but the Captain could not find room convenient for them in his ship; the temptation of a little more money not being sufficient to reconcile his conscience to the barbarity of crowding his vessel, and perhaps being under the necessity of committing 40 or 50 to a watery grave during the passage

The following was signed by the passengers, who came in the Anne, from Londonderry:

"*WE the undernamed passengers on board the ship Anne, from Londonderry to Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Miller, jun. do return him our sincere and hearty thanks for his kind and humane treatment to us, and the care he took to render the passage agreeable to us.*"

The Washington, Fort, of Wilmington, was to sail about the 28th May, full of passengers. Capt. Fort was obliged to refuse above 30.

The number of vessels making ready to sail from Ireland with passengers is astonishing, and shews that this country is daily encreasing in the opinion of the old world.

The rumour which was spread here respecting a plague in Ireland, has given much offence to many emigrants, who are surprised to hear that a fever, which raged only for a couple of weeks at Wexford, should be a sufficient ground for men of science to build so frightful a tale upon, as that published in the New-York papers.

The emigrations from France and Ireland must be esteemed valuable acquisitions by every friend to America; especially as the redemption and servant trade is nearly at an end: all who now arrive bring property with them.

Navigation.——An ingenious artist at Augsburg ( ) has invented a machine to procure motion to ships of any burthen or dimension, without the assistance of masts, sails, ropes, &c. Its mechanism is simple, lasting, and more economical than masts and rigging.

In a calm or in a storm, in any, and in the most contrary winds, the course of the ship remains uninterrupted; and this not only in high seas, but also in sailing in and out of rivers and harbours.

The considerable utility of this invention will strike those who are acquainted with the art of navigation; it will prevent the frequent losses of ships, and consequently save the lives of many mariners and loss of merchandizes.

It further improves and facilitates navigation; since by this mechanism all manœuvres, except those of the helm and rudder, will cease.

The inventor gives the following account of his contrivance: I have the model of my ship's mechanism, of a sufficient dimension to prove what I advance. It contains about one-fixth part of the mechanical arrangement which, before, which in case of a calm or contrary winds, is requisite for the motion of a man of war of the first rate. Besides this, my mechanism has the property, that a slow as well as a gradually rising strong power in quick or slow gradation, can be given, as necessity or fancy requires, let the wind blow from any point. It is therefore clear if I maintain, that in a storm it must be of superior service; becaufe if wind and waves with their utmoft force will put the ship off its course, or even drive it towards the shore, it only requires to set the mechanism in its utmost force, and so to say, let it rage with even all its overbalancing power, putting the ship off its course, or running ashore will be prevented.

There will be no occasion for a more numerous ship's crew.

The pumps can be hung to this machine, and by that means they will work quick or flow, and the ſeamen will therefore be ſaved from fatigue and labour.

Upon the whole, this invention will produce one of the greateſt revolutions in navigation and trade, and prove beneficent in its conſequences as ſaving to the mariners. This machine may become the property of any maritime power; and after a previous agreement, I am ready to explain to their agents the whole property of the model for copying the ſame, with all requiſite explanations of its uſe.

The Britiſh Ambaſſador at the Court of Munich, on his return to England, in paſſing through Augſburg, had explanations given to him by Profeſſor Heinle, of his invention of a machine for ſhips. Holland pays likewiſe attention to it; but particularly the Ruſſian government. The Charge d'Affaires of the Ruſſian Court at Munich has perſonally called on the Inventor to tranſmit the particulars of it to the Empreſs.

L I B E L.

Obſervations made by Mr. Hamilton, *in defence of his Client*, John Peter Zenger, *of New-York, tried for a Libel, in the year* 1735.

"If a Libel is underſtood in the large and unlimitted ſenſe urged by Mr. Attorney, there is ſcarce a writing I know, that may not be called a Libel, and ſcarce a perſon who may not be called a Libeller. Moſes, meek as he was, libelled Cain; and who is there that has not libelled the Devil? for, according to this doctrine, it is no defence to ſay, the party deſerves what is ſaid. Echard has libelled our good King William. Burnet has libelled King Charles and James, and Rapin has libelled every King that reigned in England. If a perſon ſhould walk through the ſtreets of New-York, and read a part of the Bible, Mr. Attorney, with the help of his *innuendos*, might eaſily conſtrue it into a Libel. For inſtance, Iſaiah, ix. 16. "*The leaders of the people cauſe them to err, and they that are led by them are deſtroyed.*" This would be read, *The governors of the people (innuendo*, the Governor and Council of New-York) *cauſe them* (*innuendo*, the people of this province,) *to err; and they*, (the people of this Province, meaning) *are deſtroyed, (innuendo*, are deceived into the loſs of their liberty) which is the worſt kind of deſtruction. Or if ſome perſon ſhould repeat, in a manner not pleaſing to his betters, the 10th and 11th verſes of the xvith chapter, Mr. Attorney would have a large field. The words are, "*His watchmen are all blind; they are ignorant, &c. yea, they are greedy dogs, that can never have enough.*" His watchmen, (*innuendo*, the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly) *are blind, they are ignorant, (innuendo*, will not ſee the dangerous deſigns of his Excellency) *yea, they* (the Governor and Council, meaning) *are greedy dogs, which can never have enough, (innuendo*, enough of riches and power.)"

RETURN OF THE MARSHAL
of the Diſtrict of NORTH-CAROLINA.

Number of Heads of Families,	52,989
Free White Males, of 16 years and upwards, including Heads of Families,	69,988
Free White Males, under 16 Years,	77,506
Free White Females, including Heads of Families,	140,710
All other Free Perſons,	4,975
Slaves,	100,572
Total of every deſcription of Perſons,	393,751

In the ſhip Ann, Capt. A. Miller, jun. arrived yeſterday from Londonderry, came 363 paſſengers, all in perfect health, meaning to ſettle in America, having paid their paſſage money before they embarked.

Captain Eagleſon, of the brig Betſey, from Corunna to this port, on the 21ſt ult. in lat. 38. 8. lon. 68. 40. ſpoke the brig Nancy, Sherman, from Rhode-Iſland, bound to Cape-Francois, out 4 days—all well.

The Mary Anne, Miller, from Londonderry, ſailed the 26th May—On the 14th June, ſpoke a brig from Boſton, bound for Amſterdam, in lat. 47. 57.—On the 25th June, ſpoke a brig from Workentown, in the Weſt of England, bound to Virginia. On the 29th ſpoke a ſloop from Caſco-Bay, bound to Dublin.

From Peloſi's Marine Liſt.

Captain Crawford, of the ſloop Experiment, on the 23d July, in lat. 36. 42 N. ſpoke the ſhip Jupiter, Ellyot, from Norfolk, bound to Jamaica, out eight days.

Capt. Marrenar, of the brig Miſs Anna, ſailed from Curacoa for Philadelphia, 29th June, and on 1ſt July in lat. 15, 31. his veſſel ſprung a leak and was obliged to throw overboard all the mahogany ſtored on deck, an anchor, water caſks and ſeveral other articles, and on the 8th of do. put in, in diſtreſs in Lillert, where he refitted his veſſel, and proceeded on his voyage to Philadelphia.

Captain Marrenar further ſays, that whilſt he was at Curracoa, on the 27th June, arrived the ſloop Polly, Captain Little, of and from New-York; the mate of the ſloop Polly informed him, that 8 days previous to their arrival, Captain Little, about 12 o'clock, called all his crew upon deck, aſked each of them, if he ever had injured any of them? and if he had done ſo, ſincerely aſked forgiveneſs, as he was ſure to die that day; the crew not being impreſſed as if Captain Little was ſincere in his declaration, paſſed it over unnoticed. At 4 o'clock P. M. he jumped from the ſtern of the veſſel, the ſea running high, was drowned; every attempt of the ſhip's crew to the contrary notwithſtanding: He was afterwards ſeen floating at ſome diſtance on the waves, dead—

Captain Clifton, of the ſchooner Two Siſters informs that the ſloop Pomona, of Philadelphia, Captain Steel, who ſailed from Philadelphia, 30th of April, for the Weſt-Indies, arrived ſafe at St. Martin's, where he ſold his cargo, and from thence proceeded to St. Euſtatius, a few days after his arrival died.

The 16th of May laſt, the Sampſon, Moore from Maryland, arrived at Graveſend.

On Friday morning departed this life, in the 18th year of her age, Miſs Elizabeth Bullock, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Bullock, of this city: and on Monday laſt her remains were interred in C. Church burying ground, attended by a large concourſe of reſpectable citizens.

While the underſtanding of this amiable young lady exhibited many fair bloſſoms of future excellence, her engaging temper and manner endeared her to all who knew her.

"Ah! why ſo ſoon, when juſt the flow'r appears,
Strays the brief bloſſom from the vale of tears?
Death view'd the treaſure to the deſert given,
Claim'd the fair flow'r, and planted it in heaven."

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the plantation adjoining Gray's ferry, on Schuylkill, a BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, no marks, except ſome white hairs in his mane. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 30, 1791. RICHARD BROWN.

An account of the behaviour of Mr. WILLIAM TALMAN, *who was executed at Woodbury, in the county of Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, for Horſe-ſtealing, Burglaries, &c. on Saturday, the 23d day of July,* 1791, *drawn up by the Rev. Mr.* LEVI HEATH, *one of the Miniſters that attended him.*

On Saturday, the day of his execution, I viſited him in priſon at Woodbury; he ſeemed in a very penſive, thoughtful mood. Several miniſters of the goſpel, of the Methodiſt perſuaſion, were with him, admoniſhing, exhorting, and praying for him. He had given no ſigns of a mind deeply impreſſed with his unhappy and dangerous ſtate: There were, however, from the beginning of his confinement in Burlington priſon, at which place I viſited him, ſome hopeful ſigns, that he had not ſinned away his day of GRACE, and that Repentance and Faith would be vouchſafed unto him before he departed this life. I had a very ſtrong perſuaſion, that when his fallacious hopes of an acquittance had failed him, he would then receive the ſentence of death in himſelf, and ſeek in earneſt that Grace, without which (as the ſcriptures declare) we muſt periſh everlaſtingly. After I had ſpoken to him, ſuitable to his unhappy condition, we joined in prayer. Our ſupplications ſeemed to be accepted. Tears flowed plentifully from many preſent. Parting with him, I perceived his countenance was much changed; a kind of alarmed anxiety appeared in his face. He was ſolemnly and awfully agitated. He prayed moſt fervently; his hopes were in CHRIST JESUS, and to the Father of Mercies he committed his caſe through him.

Returning to the Rev. Dr. Hunter's, two gentlemen waited upon me, ſent by the priſoner, who deſired I would attend him, as it was his earneſt wiſh, and that I would ſpeak at the gallows. My laſt viſit had attached me to him in a particular manner. After having made an arrangement, as to the proceedings of the miniſters of the goſpel, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Croes, myſelf, Mr. Stratten, Mr. Wetherby, and another miniſter, whoſe name I have forgot, attended at the gaol. Between one and two o'clock, at the ringing of the Court-houſe bell, the priſoner was brought forth. But Oh! how ſhocking to our feelings, to ſee a young man, who has juſt compleated his twenty-firſt year, neatly dreſſed in a black ſattin ſuit, his linen remarkably white and neat, brought forth, (Oh could I ſuppreſs the deed!) with the ignominious halter about his neck. The cart preceded, in which was his coffin in full view. A kind of ſemicircle was formed behind the cart, in which the miniſters, in company with the priſoner, walked. The croud was noiſy and turbulent, from an anxious deſire to ſee him. How muſt it wound his feelings, to ſee ſo many faces familiar to him, and to hear the voice of his former aſſociates, on ſuch an occaſion. The proceſſion moved ſlow and ſolemn. He was in an agony of ſpirit, praying for mercy, through Chriſt, all the way to the gallows. He then mounted the cart, and ſo did all the miniſters. As he had deſired me to ſpeak, I remained cloſe to him all the while. Mr. Croes introduced the awful ſolemnity, by reading part of the ſervice of the Epiſcopal Church, provided for that purpoſe, after having ſung part of the 51ſt Pſalm, in Dr. Watts' verſion.

O thou that hear'ſt when ſinners cry,
Though all my crimes before thee lie,
Behold them not with angry look,
But blot their mem'ry from thy book.

I then went to prayer, and gave a word of exhortation likewiſe, addreſſing the multitude, in words dictated by the priſoner. We ſung a few verſes of the following hymn of Dr. Watts.

How ſad our ſtate by nature is,
Our ſin how deep its ſtains,
And Satan binds our captive ſouls
Faſt in his ſlaviſh chains.
But thus a voice of ſaving grace
Sounds from the ſacred word,
Ho! ye deſpairing ſinners, come
And truſt upon the Lord.
My ſoul obey th' Almighty call,
And run to this relief,
I would believe thy promiſe, Lord,
Oh help my unbelief.
To the bleſt fountain of thy blood,
Incarnate God, I fly,
There may I waſh my ſpotted ſoul
From crimes of deepeſt dye.

Mr. Stratten then prayed, and addreſſed the multitude, greatly to the purpoſe. The unhappy ſufferer cleared the judge, jury, and all concerned in his proſecution; there was not a complaint on his lips. He begged that his relations might not be ſtigmatized on his account, as he was ſenſible, however unfavorable to virtue his former life had been, God's grace, if he had ſought it, would have enabled him to remove his evil deeds, however ingrafted in his mind by early habits. Mr. Merrick, a Methodiſt miniſter, having juſt arrived at this time, mounted the cart. I deſired him to pray; which he did with great propriety and energy; and I hope his prayer was anſwered by the Father of mercies, for the ſake of the Son of his love. The time being nearly elapſed, I reminded the priſoner that he muſt prepare for the final ſcene. After having exhorted him, to put all his truſt in the mercy of God, and to hope that God, for Chriſt's ſake, would hear the prayers that had been offered up by the miniſters of the Goſpel and by himſelf, I requeſted him to acquit himſelf with courage. The following words were ſung.

Who is the fearful ſinner, who,
That owns eternal death his due:
Waiting his heavy doom to feel,
And hanging o'er the mouth of hell?
Peace, doubtful ſoul, thou needſt not fear;
Thy Saviour cries, Be of good cheer:
Only on Jeſus' blood rely,
He dy'd, that thou might'ſt never die.

We then left him. He called ſeveral of his friends, or acquaintances, and bid them farewel, with great fortitude and affection.

He mounted the board, which was laid acroſs the cart, that the halter might be faſtened to the gallows. He ſeemed to have confidence in God; his countenance was awfully ſerene, his ſubmiſſion and reſignation was ſurprizing. He declared he was not afraid to die, hoping in the mercy of God, through Chriſt. He called to mind the kindneſs of Jeſus to Peter, and ſaid, he hoped as Peter had mercy when he wept bitterly, ſo he ſhould find mercy, as he wept bitterly for his tranſgreſſions. The cap being drawn over his face, he breathed out an earneſt petition or two and gave the ſignal for his execution; but before that, he ſaid he forgave the executioner, and prayed that God would forgive him. The cart was driven away, and he launched into eternity. A general cry took place; ſorrow ſeized the breaſts of thouſands, and ſcarce an eye was dry. He hung motionleſs for about half a minute, and then became violently convulſed, which continued between five and ten minutes. After having hung the uſual time, his body was taken down, and put into a handſome coffin, and interred by ſome friendly gentlemen, who took upon them that office.

Thus fell a young man, in the prime of his days, a victim to idleneſs and diſſipation. His diſpoſition was naturally ſociable. He declared he never had a deſire to injure the perſon of any one; but not being habituated to virtue, he became a ſlave to his paſſions. He had abuſed the lenity of the laws, and therefore ſeemed to be given up, as a victim whoſe execution was neceſſary.

Very little application was made for even a reſpite, as a reprieve was hardly expected, and not, until the laſt, by many deſired; but his being deprived of mercy from men, we hope was the cauſe of his ſeeking mercy from God, before whoſe awful tribunal we muſt all ſtand.

Young perſons will be warned by his untimely end, and flee from the appearance of evil. In him they ſee the accompliſhment of that prediction of inſpired wiſdom---"Sin, though ſeemingly ſweet in the commiſſion, yet in the iſſue it biteth like a ſerpent, and ſtingeth like an adder." Let parents and maſters of families remember, they muſt give an account of their ſtewardſhip unto God. If they would compel their ſervants and children to regard the ſabbath, read the ſcriptures, and attend, at all opportunities, places of religious worſhip, happy would be the effect, and very few would end their days at the gallows.

Burlington, July 28, 1791.

Philadelphia, July 30th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Exchange and Merchants Coffee-houſe, the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, on Wedneſday, the 10th of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the one undivided moiety or half part of all thoſe three contiguous Lots or Pieces of Ground adjoining each other, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Wiſſahiccon road, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, marked in a certain draught or plan, made of a large tract of land called the "Vineyard," and diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 32, 33 and 34, the ſaid three lots being now included and comprehend in one, containing about 25 acres, bounded by the aforeſaid road, by land of Godfrey Weelper, and a 50 feet road or lane, called "Turner's-lane," continued, and lies nearly oppoſite the three mile ſtone and Dr. Redman's country ſeat; taken in execution by

* JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 30th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Exchange and Merchants Coffee houſe, the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Green-ſtreet, at the diſtance of 38 feet from the eaſt ſide of St. John's-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt about 17 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet, bounded eaſtward by a meſſuage and lot of John Little, northward by a four feet wide alley belonging to the ſaid John Little, extending into St. John's-ſtreet (whereof the hereby granted premiſes have the privilege) weſtward with another meſſuage and lot of ground belonging to the ſaid John Little, and ſouthward by Green-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to

Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Little, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 30th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Exchange and Merchants Coffee-houſe, the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, two two-ſtory Brick Meſſuages and Lot or Piece of Ground, on which the ſame are erected, ſituate on the corner of Oak and Crab-ſtreets (the ſixth houſe below the Play-houſe) in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Oak-ſtreet aforeſaid about 100 feet; and in depth on Crab-ſtreet 60 feet, bounded eaſtward by Crab-ſtreet, north and weſtward by ground of William Shippen, and ſouthward by Oak-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a rent-charge of ten pounds ſterling per annum. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of James Brown, by

* JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

ON or about the 12th day of July, came to the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, a brown STEER, with a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come (and if the ſteer is then not gone again) prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PRISE.

July 28, 1791. ‡

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

COME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſmall brown MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN MITCHEL.

June 28. ‡

Philadelphia, July 26, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of Jacob Comely, the ſign of William Pitt, near Smithfield, near the premiſes, on Saturday, the ſixth day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, ſituate, lying, and being in the townſhip of the Manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia.

No. 1. Containing about 21 acres and 136 perches, bounded by the road from Abington to Byberry, by land of Derrick Krewſon, and by the Newtown road.

No. 2. Containing about 3 acres and 145 perches, bounded by land of James Willard, Jeremiah Northrop, Derrick Krewſon, and by the Newtown road aforeſaid.

No. 3. Containing about one acre and 69 perches, bounded by land of Joſeph Cooper, Nicholas Helviſton, James Willard, and Newtown road aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Blake, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A Perſon that can be well recommended, that is a good ſcholar, and well qualified to undertake the charge of a large Engliſh School, part of which is ſupported by donation. Any ſuch perſon may meet with encouragement, by applying to the Truſtees of White-Marſh School.

White-Marſh, 27th of 7th Month, 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Daniel De Bray, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to

JOHN BROWN, Executor.
No. 112, South Second-ſtreet.

July 27, 1791. ¶

Philadelphia, Reading & Harriſburg
STAGES.

THE Weſtern Stage, by way of Reading and Lebanon, to Harriſburg, ſtarts regularly from Mr. *Henry Epple*'s Tavern, the Sign of the Rainbow, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and from Mr. *Samuel Grimes*'s Tavern, in Harriſburgh, every *Thurſday Morning*, preciſely at 4 o'Clock, in Summer; and one Stage ſtarts every *Monday Morning*, at the ſame hour, preciſely, from Mr. *John Witman*'s Tavern, at Reading, to Philadelphia, from which place it ſtarts every *Friday Morning*, at the appointed hour, and returns to Reading. The very great pains that are taken by the Proprietor will, it is hoped, be a ſufficient inducement for a preference being given to his Stage.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

July 20.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcribers having contracted with Samuel Hopkins for licences to manufacture Pot and Pearl Aſh, agreeably to his patent method, we, for our own ſatisfaction, attended ſeveral proceſſes on a large ſcale in calcining of aſhes, which was continued for eleven hours, and in juſtice to Mr. Hopkins, whom we found candid in his information, we think ourſelves bound to inform the Public that in the above time were completely finiſhed, thirty-five buſhels of aſhes; it required very moderate labour for one man to calcine and diſpoſe of them in leeches; the wood conſumed did not exceed one quarter of a cord; not leſs than two of us have been preſent through the whole of a variety of experiments on different kinds of aſhes, which have produced from ſix to nine pounds, and upwards, of Pot or Pearl aſh to a buſhel.

Further we are of opinion that Mr. Hopkins's method is abundantly more eligible than the common proceſs, that the alkali is of a very ſuperior quality, and that the expence of erecting a furnace for igniting or calcining of aſhes will not exceed twenty to twenty-five dollars; and that the wood and labour will not be more than the old method.

JAMES ROGERS,
ADAM LINDSEY,
WILLIAM SHEPARD.

July 13. 3w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham, Cecil county, and ſtate of Maryland, a Negroe Man, named JEM, a ſtout well made likely fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, twenty-ſeven years of age, is a cunning artful fellow, and can read and write: He had on, when he went away, an old grey cloth coat and veſt, and old cloth trowſers. The ſaid negroe hath been guilty (it is ſtrongly ſuſpected, and in part proven) of poiſoning ſix or ſeven negroes in the neighbourhood from whence he fled,---ſome of whom are dead, and others expected daily to follow; it is hoped therefore that every perſon of humane feelings will do their endeavour to have this atrocious villain apprehended. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid negroe in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, in order that he may ſuffer for his infernal crimes, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable expences, if lodged in Cecil county gaol, or brought to the ſubſcriber's houſe.

JOHN SLICER.

Cecil County, July 12th, 1791.

N. B. The above deſcribed negroe plays well on the violin. He left his maſter on the 14th of April laſt. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merion townſhip, county of Montgomery, on the 10th inſtant, a Negro man, named WILL; he is a ſmart, active, well-made fellow, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has very red eyes, large lips and bad teeth, generally wears a falſe curl on the hinder part of his head; had on, or took with him, a round felt hat almoſt new, half-worn coatee, of a pearl coloured home-made coating, a ſcarlet flowered everlaſting waiſtcoat with nankeen backs, white thread ſtockings, old ſhoes with braſs buckles, two good ſhirts of flax and tow linen, and one pair of tow trowſers. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter ſhall get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun.

July 13.

CAME to the plantation of REBECCAH LEVIS, in Springfield, Delaware county, a bay HORSE, well made, branded on the near ſhoulder HE, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſhort dock, and has been ſhod all round with ſteel toed ſhoes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 21, 1791. ‡

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, one mile from the ſign of the Black Horſe, on Lancaſter road, a dark ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall blaze in her face, wall-eyed, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ JACOB AMOS.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, at No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO

A General Aſſortment of other Goods as uſual. †

Philadelphia, July 20, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby agreeable to law, inform the Stock-holders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City Hall, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 21ſt of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING.
DAVID RITTENHOUSE.
SAMUEL HOWELL.

CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well ſituated tavern, the ſign of the BUCK, in Second above Race-ſtreet, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the firſt quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extenſive ſtables and ſheds, together with the large and roomy yard, (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third-ſtreet, eſpecially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the ſuperior advantages this houſe enjoys, let it ſuffice, that very few have ſuch remarkable conveniencies. Thoſe who will honor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to pleaſe.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1791. tf

RECANTATION.

I The ſubſcriber, do acknowledge to have raiſed a report, which has been circulated, that Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH was on board the ſhip Conception, Capt. Henry Stevens, and other ſcandalous things, injurious to her character.

I hereby alſo declare, that the circumſtances I mentioned to Mr. James Iſdell, or others, reſpecting Mrs. Smith, were abſolutely falſe and without foundation in truth; that I never ſaw, nor was ever informed, that Mrs. Smith was on board ſaid veſſel, and I beg Mrs. Smith's pardon for the ſcandal it has occaſioned.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

July 14, 1791. †

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Dr. Gottlieb Bolzius, late of Allenſtown, Northampton county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to

CHARLES DESHLER, } Executors.
JOHN KEIPER, }

July 20, 1791. ‡

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, July 14, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Samuel Aſh, innkeeper, in the town of Darby, in the county of Delaware, on Thurſday, the 11th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Darby, in the ſaid county of Delaware, bounded by lands of Iſaac Lobb, Benjamin Lobb, and land late of Abraham Bonſall and others, containing 73 acres. The above deſcribed land is good for grain or paſture, with a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland; ſituate about two miles from Darby, and eight miles from Philadelphia. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of William Lewes, by

CHARLES DILWORTH *Sheriff.*

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, July 14, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 13th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Robert Chalfant, Thomas Worth and others, containing 192 acres; there is on ſaid premiſes a great ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, and the weſt branch of Brandywine creek runs through the premiſes: The plow land is good for grain or paſture; together with a convenient dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. and a good bearing orchard of various kinds of fruit. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Bailey, by

CHARLES DILWORTH, *Sheriff.*

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON, }
DAVID STEWART, } Commiſſioners.
DANIEL CARROLL, }

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

*** The commiſſioners wiſh to treat and agree for the cutting and perfecting a Canal from *James's Creek* to *Gooſe Creek*, and through thoſe creeks. Any perſon deſirous of undertaking it, is requeſted to give in propoſals to Mr. *John Mackall Gantt*, by the 28th day of July. A meeting will be called and notice of it given.

July 4th, 1791.

CAME to the public inn of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Bear, on the Lancaſter road, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on the evening of the 1ſt of this inſtant (July), a MULATTO MAN, well dreſſed, riding a bright bay horſe, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, half-worn ſaddle, and curb bridle, called for lodging and entertainment; next morning, giving orders about feeding his horſe at the ſtable, two perſons demanded to ſee his paſs, or ſome other credentials he might have; he replied that his papers were in the houſe, and that he would fetch them; accordingly went in at the front door, and, unobſerved by the men, went out at the back door, and made his eſcape, leaving the horſe, ſaddle and bridle. The ſaid mulatto is ſuppoſed, by the deſcription, to be the ſame that is advertiſed in the Gazette, forty dollars reward, ſigned by Mr. Harry Dorſey Gough, near Baltimore. The owner of ſaid horſe, ſaddle, &c. is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‡ WILLIAM HIMES.

HOWELL's
Small Map of Pennſylvania,

And the parts connected therewith, relating to the roads and inland navigation, eſpecially as propoſed to be improved by the late proceedings of Aſſembly,

Is now finiſhed and ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers and others.

THE Map is 30 inches long and 20 inches broad, exhibiting the rivers and other principal ſtreams, with the places of their moſt material obſtructions; the canal and all the other communications and portages, with the roads and places either to be improved or opened, as well as alſo the portage from Newtown-point on Tioga river, to the Connedeſſago lake; and that from the Chetaughque lake to lake Erie. Shewing alſo the purchaſe lately made of the United States, the depreciation and donation lands, the county towns, and the principal roads throughout the ſtate, the degrees of latitude and longitude, &c. Copied from his large Map.---This Map is ſold at the low price of one French Crown, and may be had of Meſſrs. Bailey, Cruckſhank, Hall and Steiner, printers, and of the author, in North Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88.

READING HOWELL.

June 25th, 1791. 6w

By JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS, *and* JOSEPH ELLIS *Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Glouceſter,*

NOTICE is hereby given, that, upon application to us by Felix Fiſler, of Woolwich townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract of land, late the property of John Hendrickſon, deceaſed, and Jonas Hendrickſon, ſituate, lying, and being in the ſaid townſhip of Woolwich, containing one hundred and thirty three acres and two roods of land, bounded by lands of David Hendrickſon, lands late of Henry Hendrickſon, deceaſed, lands late of Mounce Hendrickſon, deceaſed, James Hinchman, deceaſed, lands of Samuel Tonkins, and others, and Repaupa Creek. We have nominated John Blackwood, William White and Daniel Sutherland, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land into equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Henry Haines, in Woodbury, on the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid John Blackwood, William White, and Daniel Sutherland, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entitled, "An Act for the more eaſy Partition of Lands held by Copartners, Joint Tenants, and Tenants in Common," paſſed the eleventh of November, 1789. Given under our hands, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1791.

JOS. HUGG,
JOHN WILKINS,
JOSEPH ELLIS.

¶ 6 w.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road,

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, July 6, 1791. tf.

A Perſon who wiſhes to make himſelf accurately acquainted with Engliſh Grammar, and other uſeful branches of Education, may find a very good birth in the city, if he produce good recommendations. A perſon who has ſome knowledge of teaching would be preferred. A ſimilar birth may be had every three or four months. Apply to the Printers.

Seventh mo. 12, 1791. ‡

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. eptf

May 27, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Cheſter; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, with ſome other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large ſcale, the land being good, and ſo near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchaſe Money will be required on ſigning the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as poſſible to the purchaſer.

The title is indiſputable. For further information, and terms of ſale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, in Strawberry-alley, nearly oppoſite the Bull's Head tavern; the houſe is two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining and a flat over the kitchen to dry cloaths on; it has the privilege of a ten feet and five feet alley from Strawberry-alley to the back door of the kitchen. The premiſes have been let from 30 to 60 pounds per annum for 40 years laſt paſt. One half the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder may remain on intereſt, with proper ſecurity. Enquire of the Printers. §

N. B. It is clear of ground rent.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3193.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1791.

CAPE-FRANCOIS, July 7.

THE black and white cockades *will not take*; it seems that those which appeared on Tuesday last at the Theatre were only put on for an experiment.

Some citizens *in the gallery* of the Provincial Assembly moved to send back to Bourdeaux the first cargoes of Negroes which should enter into this port from thence: A number of other motions were made which appeared dictated by despair.

The President represented in the name of the Assembly that the Colony alone had a right to express the people's sense of the measure. He informed them that notice had been sent to all the parishes of the decree of the 15th of May.

Some Members moved addresses to the National Assembly, but nothing was deliberated upon.

July 10.

An address of the Merchants of Bourdeaux to the Chambers of Commerce and Merchants of the French Colonies, on the subject of the decree of the National Assembly of the 15th of May last, respecting the Negroes and Mulattoes born of free parents.

Dear Friends and Brethren,

FROM the time that various events have thrown the colonies into a state of fermentation, we have never felt so much as we do at present the necessity of communicating with you. Two great questions remained to be determined upon by the National Assembly; that which respects the condition of persons *not free*, interested at the same time your properties and your existence—the other, less important, was relative to the condition of free people of colour. Satisfied as to the first by a constitutional decree, we rejoice to see your property at last guaranted for ever, but our joy is disturbed by alarming presages respecting the effect which the second decree will produce in the colonies. It is said that your Deputies have withdrawn from the National Assembly; already your enemies dare to foretell a resistance on your part. Permit us to address you as brethren, and make an allowance to our feelings for whatever our fears might exaggerate.

Remember the time when we shuddered with you at the efforts of a Philosophical Society, misled in the application of its principles. At that time, the constitutional decree respecting the condition of persons *not free* would to all appearance have satisfied all your wishes. Now this decree is enacted, and no doubt we had a right to expect this act of justice from the National Assembly; but when a second question respecting the condition of free people of colour has been brought forward, our Legislators, who had shewn themselves just with respect to the *whites* of the colonies, could not cease to be so with respect to another class. Ought a country to be equitable only in favor of a particular class or set of her children? Could she refuse that denomination to any of them? Are they not the children of their country when they are *your own*, when that whole class of men is indebted to you *at least* for liberty, and the greatest number of them has received *life* from you or your ancestors?

If, in the midst of slavery, necessary in your climate, you have also peopled your country with *free beings*, would you wish to destroy that benefit, and load their existence with the chains of perpetual humiliation? Once perhaps that condition was supportable to them. All classes of citizens being equally debased; what was then called liberty was only its shadow, and offered only to our eyes the varied shades of a real slavery—but now all Frenchmen restored to the rights of justice and equality, will be governed, and at the same time protected by them; and the regeneration of the empire can no longer be partial. Thus, dear friends and brethren, when the justice of the Representatives of the nation has been solemnly appealed to, how could they, how ought they to have pronounced? The nation, nay all Europe had their eyes fixed on the National Assembly, and posterity must judge them. Could our Representatives break through the principles of justice and equality? If ever, in their application, principles can receive from the Legislators of nations some political modifications, it is when their rigorous application might endanger the social existence of nations, and the happiness of the greatest number; but when the general good, when political security are not in danger, those eternal principles, coeval with nature and alike pure and simple, can no longer be wrested at the will of a particular class of the people; we will appeal to you, to the colonists themselves, let them penetrate with us into the temple of liberty and law; take into your hands the balance which weighs the pretensions and rights of the several portions of the inhabitants of the empire, and tell us which class has a right to demand that another class should be sacrificed to them? What Frenchmen have a right to say; those citizens are unworthy of obtaining those rights which we claim for ourselves? If arbitrary law now strike upon your fellow-citizens, who will assure you that you yourselves will not fall one day within the reach of oppression? What have you to oppose to the claims of the heretofore intermediate class of inhabitants of the colonies? Is it their *colour*? But reason and experience reject this frivolous pretence of arbitrary discrimination. —Is it their actual moral state? But supposing it at the worst it can only be the consequence of a long state of servitude and debasement, and the more truth there might be in this objection, the more those effects of the humiliation in which they have lived are deserving of your pity and beneficent dispositions—besides, granting that it may have some force, this objection can have but a partial and momentary application, and the question when narrowed from a whole class to a few individuals, from an unlimited time, to a few gradations of determined periods, loses all the importance which the impugners of the decreee might with to give to it.

You now see, dear friends and brethren, how much your august representations, while they listened to the voice of their duty have however given way to those equitable considerations, they have offered this law to you with a most affecting indulgence, they have treated with tenderness, minds which they might still supposed to be actuated by prejudices which were once lawful and filled with the recollection of ancient customs—they have not attempted to change any thing in your actual Assemblies, and they have even restricted the class whose rights they have acknowledged by some limits which the tranquility of the colonies seemed to require. We will not recall to your minds the discussions that have preceded those decrees. You will see by what good faith, by what sincere love for truth the National Assembly was actuated when they enacted them.

With such Judges, after such a decree, can it be possible that your Deputies have withdrawn from the bosom of the National Assembly? Is it possible that they have forgot that from the moment that they were admitted into that body, they became the real representatives of the nation? They have legislated for the whole French Empire, and all the decrees which have commanded to us and our fellow citizens, sacrifices of interests, of self-love, of prejudices or ancient opinions, have been framed by them; they have concurred in their formation, they have remained in the Assembly, they have received our solemn oaths and our repeated assurances of profound obedience to the laws, and of our absolute devotion to general harmony and public tranquility. They have seen the Clergy abandon immense possessions accumulated into their hands by the credulity of our forefathers; they have seen the Nobility abolishing themselves with their titles, and with them they have seen to disappear that multitude of opinions of social distinctions as exotic weeds in a land of liberty. Those phantoms raised by vanity, multiplied by weakness, have vanished before their decrees. As the Representatives of the Nation, they have enacted its laws and found the Nation submissive. They owe the same submission, the same respect to the laws which concern you.

Ah! undoubtedly, if each portion of the Empire, if each separate class of its inhabitants was to constitute itself the judge of those decrees which affect their particular interests or their private opinions, if the Members of the Legislative Body were themselves to preach that pernicious doctrine, then it would be that the profaned sanctuary of the country ought to be abandoned by the real friends to the laws; then good men ought to fly from that land which would soon become a prey to all the misfortunes prepared by blind passions and occasioned by anarchy—without laws, no empire or society can exist, and without obedience there can exist no law.

What we would dare to say to your Deputies, we will tell it to you, dear friends and brethren, we will tell it to those Colonists who may be astonished at the decree respecting free people of colour, and we hope that you will be our interpreters with them. They must also at first renouce some distinctions, forget ancient usages, they will have occasion to hearken to the dictates of their reason which will soon teach them how to bring down to its real value the sacrifice of opinion which it requires from them. They will feel that prejudices can live but for a while, but that reason and truth only are eternal and can insure a solid happiness. Can they regret their having acquired new brethren, and seeing them restored to those civil rights which they had once received from a despotic King? The moral distance which might have existed between them under the new order of things, will vanish by little and little, by means of their political approximation—Formerly debased and vilified, the people of color will now become worthy of the beneficence of the whites, for it is sufficient that a class be despised to render it despicable, and if it is true, as we are assured, that the Colonists are sorry that they could not solicit themselves a favorable decree in favor of the people of colour—that regret will be made known, and will excite their gratitude, and how many more occasions will offer in future to the colonists to deserve that gratitude in the execution of the new laws? They may long remain the benefactors of the people of colour, and no doubt their conduct will render them worthy of the rights which they are going to enjoy, and of the age to which they are indebted for them.

This is, dear friends, what we conjure you to bring home to your feelings, and what we request you to impart to our brethren of the Colonies. We should lament the evils to which the preservation of some prejudices might expose your country, we are connected with you by the ties of blood, friendship, and the most important interests. When we conquered liberty, all our sentiments and wishes were directed towards you, we have shared your just alarms respecting your property, and all the agitations which you have experienced: Already on the first news of the disasters which happened at Port-au-Prince, and of the murder of Col. Mauduit, citizens had opened subscriptions to send National Guards to your assistance.—Now our friendship, our common interests induce us to forward to you the decree respecting people of colour, and to communicate to you the fears which we have been made to entertain.

Tell the Colonists that all Europe have their eyes fixed upon them, that the French have been worthy of liberty and have imported it to them, that they have given the example of the sacrifices which it requires; that reason, justice and equality have taken the place of despotism, of barbarous prejudices, of chimerical and oppressive distinctions; and now would you drag after you the scattered links of the chains which they have so gloriously broken?

The National Assembly have honored you by an act of great confidence; they must have believed you far advanced in the knowledge of the principles of justice and moderation, which make the security of nations; they must have dared to be just with respect to the people so colour, and they have proved to you that they were also just with respect to yourselves. Would you then, dear friends and brethren, disappoint their hopes and our own? We have shared in your troubles, you will share with us in the advantages of the Revolution, and you will insure our happiness as citizens, in assuring us that the Colonists have, like us, received with submission, a law just in its principles, beneficent in its dispositions, and IRREVOCABLE AS THE CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE.

(Signed)

BRUNAUD,
BOUNIN,
LYS,
FERRIERE,
JOURNU-AUBERT,
M'CARTHY,
COURREJOLES,
DUCOS,

Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Bourdeaux.

The Provincial Assembly of the North has decreed, That addresses should be sent to the National, to the Directory of the Department of Gironde (of which Bordeaux is the capital) and all the Chambers of Commerce in France. All those addresses will tend to prove how the execution of the decree of the 15th of May, would prove hurtful to the security and prosperity of St. Domingo. Until the addresses are prepared and adopted, an embargo has been laid on all European vessels anchored in the road of the Cape. Thursday morning, a vessel from Dunkirk, having sailed was called back by the firing of three guns, the wind blowing from the land prevented her returning. This embargo laid last Wednesday in the evening, was not yet taken off yesterday.

The masters of vessels from Bourdeaux, frightened at some threats, which it is impossible to give credit to, without renouncing the idea that we have conceived of the humanity of the citizens of the Cape, put themselves on Friday last, as well as the properties of their owners, under the protection of the Provincial Assembly. At the same setting a deputation from the body of patriotic grenadiers of the Cape, appeared at the bar. Their spokesman read a plan of coalition which the grenadiers thought proper to propose to all the National Guards of the Colony, for the purpose of opposing in the most strenuous manner, the execution of the decree of the 15th of May. The President observed that it was not proper for bodies of armed men, to take such deliberations.

The white and black Cockades have disappeared, but the greatest part of the citizens have laid by the National Cockade.

The free people of colour are quiet. The order of the board of Police against disturbers of the public peace, has eased the minds of those who were the most alarmed, and the greatest circumspection has taken with the them place of their former terror.

There is now at the Cape and in many other parishes of the Province of the North but one party. The citizens who respected the decrees of the National Assembly, and those who executed them after their own manner, have united against the decree of the 15th of May. The Governor, who in the eyes of many persons was considered as an Aristocrat, has pleased every one by manifesting in his letter to the Minister his sentiments respecting the National Laws concerning the colonies.

It is very difficult to recover debts; people's heads are in a great ferment.

A Spanish free man of colour, named *de la Torre*, has informed the Provincial Assembly, that he renounced the benefit of the decree of the 15th of May, and demanded their protection. His example has not been followed by any other.

July 14th.

The embargo, laid on the 6th instant, will be taken off this morning. Of 48 Deputies elected for the Cape to the Colonial Assembly, 17 or 18 have declined.

The people of colour continue quiet. The protestation of the Spaniard *de la Torre* is the only one that we know of.

The obnoxious decree of the National Assembly of the 15th of May, is literally translated as follows:

"The National Assembly decrees,—"That they never will deliberate respecting the condition of people of colour who were not born of free parents, without the previous, free and spontaneous request of the colonies; that the Colonial Assemblies now existing shall continue to subsist; but that people of colour *born of a free father and mother* shall be admitted into future parochial and Colonial Assemblies, if they have the other necessary qualifications."

Mr. L'HONORÉ DUBUISSON, Printer of the paper entitled *Le Moniteur Colonial* from which we have given frequent extracts to our readers, died at Cape-Francois on the 10th of July, by a fall from his carriage. He was a man of letters and an undaunted Patriot. His paper continues to be carried on *in his name*, out of respect to his memory. His friend M. *Castellon* is the present Editor.

London, 25th April, 1791.

At a Committee of the Society instituted for the purpose of effecting the Abolition of the Slave-Trade.

ALTHOUGH the House of Commons has given a negative to the long depending question respecting the abolition of the slave-trade, yet we trust that the decision is not final. We regret, indeed, that, after the strong proofs which have been adduced of the system of oppression which pervades this trade, both in its origin and progress, the Honorable House has not resolved to put an immediate stop to it; but we are not surprised, because we know how liable the human mind is to be warped by the influence of prejudice, or the misrepresentations of interest.

We may congratulate each other, that we number amongst our friends in Parliament many of the most distinguished characters in this kingdom; men, whose extensive knowledge, and talents for government, must carry conviction to the public mind, that the late motion was founded in policy as well as justice, and that no part of his Majesty's dominions would be eventually injured by the abolition of the slave-trade. Several of these gentlemen have declared, in strong terms, their resolution to persevere in asserting the claims of humanity, and we earnestly exhort all her friends to co-operate with this virtuous resolution, by persisting in that course of united endeavor which has already exposed the enormities inseparable from this sanguinary traffic. If our opponents have manifested perseverance and activity in resisting the just claims of the Africans, let it not be said that the assertors of their rights want the virtue to persevere in supporting them. That these rights have been flagrantly violated both in the capture and subsequent treatment of those unhappy men, is circumstantially proved by the evidence brought before the committee of the House of Commons, and the abettors of this violation must be contented to labor under the ignominy attached to the guilt of rapine and murder, to which a large portion of our fellow-creatures must inevitably fall victims, until the period of abolition; a period which we call upon every man, who feels for the honor of his country, and of the Christian religion, to assist in hastening.

We cannot perſuade ourſelves that the proſperity of the Weſt-India Iſlands depends on the miſery of Africa; or that the luxuries of rum and ſugar can only be obtained by tearing aſunder thoſe ties of affection which unite our ſpecies, and exalt our nature. Nor can we ſuppoſe that thoſe who ſubmit to the degrading employment of procuring a cargo of human beings, will ever confine themſelves within the limits of a conſcientious examination, whether their captives are the legal victims of juſtice, or the wretched objects of undiſtinguiſhing rapine, predatory war. Tenets like theſe will not, we believe, long maintain their influence in a free country and enlightened age. And we truſt that every friend to the cauſe will concur with us in the reſolutions we have taken, to repeat our appeal to the conſciences of our countrymen, till this reproach on our national character be completely removed.

By order of the Committee,
GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

(CIRCULAR.)
To the Committee of the Society,
At
For Effecting the Abolition of the Slave-Trade.
London, April 26th, 1791.

Gentlemen,

WE have no doubt but your feelings on the reſult of the late motion in the Houſe of Commons for the abolition of the ſlave-trade, are ſimilar to our own. With additional confidence, derived from the ſupport of the firſt abilities of this kingdom, we return to the conteſt, reſolved to perſevere in this cauſe of univerſal benevolence with unabated vigor.

In this reſolution you will, we are aſſured, anticipate our requeſt of concurrence, and in order to attain the propoſed end, we ſubmit the following conſiderations:

I. That the committees, already eſtabliſhed, continue their meetings, and that new committees be recommended to be formed in places where they may appear to be ſuitable.

II. That the popular attention be kept alive by ſhort but frequent publications in the country newſpapers; to which purpoſe we ſhall in a ſhort time ſend you an abſtract of the evidence given before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, which we wiſh to be as generally circulated as poſſible, in the perſuaſion that from thence will appear the horrid nature of this trade, and how diſgraceful it muſt be for any man, who values his reputation, to be concerned in it.

III. We wiſh all our friends to attend diligently to any reſpectable teſtimony that may offer relating to the mode of capturing Negroes, their treatment on ſhip-board, the mortality of ſeamen, and, in general, to the conduct of the ſlave-trade, of a date ſubſequent to the late examination; which has furniſhed evidence ſufficiently convincing, as far as relates to the time paſt.

We recommend that when ſuch evidence occurs, it may be taken down in writing, and tranſmitted to the committee in London.

We incloſe the reſolutions which we have paſſed, and requeſt that you will pleaſe to tranſmit to us what reſolutions you may think proper to form on the ſubject (which we wiſh to expreſs, in ſtrong terms, your determination to proceed in this buſineſs) that they may be put in as general circulation as poſſible. We alſo ſend you copies of an abridgement of the whole evidence given before the committee of the Houſe, for your own peruſal.

We ſhall thankfully receive any hints or communications that you may think beneficial to the common cauſe.

By order of the Committee of the Society in London,
GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

By the Mary, Captain M'Lellan, arrived at Portland, in 40 days from Ireland, we have the following intelligence.

WARSAW, May 11.

THE revolution ſo happily begun, will according to all appearance, be compleatly conſolidated, without violence or tumult.

At Lubin, indeed, a weak, ineffectual ſhew of oppoſition to it has been diſcovered; but in Great-Poland, all ranks and degrees of men applaud it with tranſport.

On the 8th inſt. the King, accompained by all the Senators, Miniſters and officers of the crown, went on horſeback to the church of the Holy Croſs, between multitudes of the citizens and others, by whom the ſtreets were lined. The air was rent by acclamations of *Vive le Roi, Vive le Nation!*

LONDON, June 3.

Accounts were received yeſterday at the Secretary of State's office, by way of France, that the plague rages with dreadful havoc in that part of Turkey neareſt to the Mediterranean, inſomuch, that in a ſmall diſtrict, a thouſand perſons have died in a day.

June 6 The preſs upon the river has, within theſe few nights, been much leſs active than for ſeveral weeks before.

Notwithſtanding the aſſertions in ſome of the prints to the contrary, we are aſſured that the laſt diſpatches from Berlin, which arrived on Wedneſday, are *not* of a pacific tendency.

June 7. The departure of Lord Hood's fleet for the North Sea is at length determined on; and, in conſequence of the orders already ſent down to Portſmouth, the firſt diviſion will poſitively ſail from Spithead in the courſe of this week, ſhould the wind permit.

The ſquadron will conſiſt of thirteen ſail of the line, beſides frigates, ſloops, &c. and will be immediately followed by the remainder of the fleet, making in all thirty-five ſail of the line, under the command of Lord Hood, whoſe flag is expected to be hoiſted on board the Victory about Sunday next—his domeſtics being all ordered to be in readineſs to leave the town on Friday morning.

The firſt detachment, it is expected, will proceed for Leith Roads, where the whole will rendezvous before they ſail into the Baltic. Vice-Admiral Hotham, the ſenior officer now at Spithead, will command the firſt diviſion, and will have at leaſt two other flags under him. There will be ſeven admirals in all, ſix of whom are already on board their reſpective ſhips.

Letters from Peterſburg bring accounts of the aſtoniſhing activity with which the Empreſs has prepared her fleets. All the Britiſh officers in her ſervice have been replaced by French Gentlemen, on the recommendation of the Prince of Naſſau.

The Ruſſian diviſion at Revel is ready to put to ſea, and that at Cronſtadt will be ready to ſail forthwith. The army at Livonia, aſſembled on the banks of the Danube, is already numerous. It conſiſts of the troops which ſerved againſt Sweden in Finland, and has been reinforced by detachments from Catharioſlaw, and from the army of Prince Potemkin.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation, by which the bounties for the encouragement of ſeamen are prolonged from the 31ſt of May to the 30th of June.

According to the laſt accounts, the Ruſſian forces conſiſted of 537,898 men.

June 12. A letter from Portſmouth, June 6, ſays, "If the negociation carrying on with Ruſſia does not take a different turn from what is at preſent apprehended, part of the fleet will ſail for Leith Roads the firſt fair wind after Wedneſday next."

A letter from Portſmouth, dated June 1, ſays, "a moſt calamitous event has been prevented here by a timely diſcovery: a plan having been formed to fire our dock-yards, by means of foreign incendiaries ſent to this country for that purpoſe. An expreſs received by the Commiſſioner brought intelligence of the plot, with orders to take every precaution for the ſecurity of the dock-yards and arſenals."

The popular toaſt at preſent on board the fleet at Spithead, is, "Preſeverance to the Empreſs of Ruſſia."

Our accounts from the Continent are ſtill dark and uncertain, and nothing has the appearance of Peace, unleſs the price of the funds, which even amidſt the preſent preparations and uncertainty, has not exceeded the uſual Peace price.

The revolution which has been ſo ſuddenly brought to bear in Poland, is a moſt ſtriking and intereſting event; and, if well ſupported and carried to perfection, will give a very different face to that country from what it has worn under the former miſerable ſcheme of an elective monarchy. It is a country wonderfully rich in population and produce; and under good government may riſe to great conſequence among the powers in that part of Europe. The Crown being given to, and made hereditary in the family of the Elector of Saxony, it ſeems probable that the united ſtates of Poland and Saxony will be drawn into a political connection with the King of Pruſſia, and thus a ſtrong counterpoiſe may be formed againſt the overbearing weight of the imperial crowns of Ruſſia and Auſtria. Some apprehenſions are indeed excited, leſt the proſpect of this rivalry, may induce the Empreſs of Ruſſia, ready armed as ſhe now is, and perhaps the Emperor of Germany, to create troubles in Poland, where there is ſtill a party diſaffected to the plan of hereditary government; and who, at this inſtance, and under promiſes of ſupport from ſuch powerful neighbours, will be encouraged to make confederations, and endeavour by all means in their power, to create confuſion, and overturn the ſettlement which has been ſo recently adopted.

It is, however, to be hoped, that the ſettlement of the Crown, which has paſſed in the moſt legal way through the Diet, will be carried into effect; and it is natural to ſuppoſe, that the free Conſtitution granted at the ſame time to the people, will engage them to the ſupport of it.

BOSTON, July 30.

The damages done by the lightning, this ſeaſon, have been great. We could eaſily fill up two or three columns weekly with accounts of them; but they have not been attended with any ſingular or remarkable circumſtances, and ſimple narrations would pleaſe none but old Women.

A great famine happening in England, in the reign of King Edgan, the Biſhop of Wincheſter ſold all the church plate to purchaſe bread for the poor. On being imputed with ſacrilege, he calmly ſaid, "There was no reaſon that ſenſeleſs temples of God ſhould abound in riches, while men, the living temples of the Holy Ghoſt, were ready to ſtarve with hunger.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.

A letter from *ſome* of the diſtillers of ſpirits in the city of New-York, was on Saturday laſt received in this town, propoſing to the gentlemen who carry on the diſtilling buſineſs here, *to agree entirely to ſtop the Diſtillation of Spirits*, on a certain day which they mention, in order thereby to induce the government of the United States to relinquiſh the duty laid upon diſtilled ſpirits at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs. But it is hoped, the good ſenſe, the commercial ſagacity, and the public ſpirit of the gentlemen in that line of buſineſs in the New England States, will ſufficiently guard them againſt the *miſchievous conſequences*, which muſt manifeſtly and neceſſarily ariſe *to them*, from acceding to ſuch a diſhonourable *Shays*etical and antifederal *combination*—They ought to look before they leap.—They ought to conſider, whether the city of New-York is not more attached to the Britiſh trade, and to the importation of foreign goods, than any other town in the United States? Whether the gentlemen who have written this letter are not influenced by the *particular intereſt and policy* of that city? Whether *much greater quantities of foreign Rum and Spirits* were not imported into that city, and the ſouthern ſtates, juſt before the commencement of the new duties, than was ever before imported in ſo ſhort a time? Whether it would not be a pretty manœuvre to promote the particular intereſt of thoſe towns, who, from their ſuperior advantages in trade, have imported large quantities of foreign diſtilled ſpirits, *free of the new duties*, if they could perſuade the New England diſtillers to ſuch a ſacrifice of their property as would accrue from ſuffering their diſtilleries to remain idle and unimproved, in order to give them an inhanced price for what they have on hand? Whether a *non-diſtillation agreement*, formed avowedly to counteract the equitable laws of the nation, will not be much more likely to be broken through, than the famous *non-importation agreement*, at the commencement of the late war? And whether ſuch a meaſure has not a tendency to tarniſh and diſhonour the riſing credit of our country, in counteracting one of the beſt, moſt productive, and moſt popular ſources of its revenue, agreed upon and eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, after the moſt careful and deliberate conſideration, at two different ſeſſions?—Is this the moſt eligible mode of effecting what is ſaid to be deſired? Will Congreſs, the legiſlative body of a free and enlightened people, *be driven*, by an agreement of this kind, to abandon the intereſt of their conſtituents, collectively conſidered? If any thing is wrong in the ſyſtem, Congreſs will undoubtedly be willing to hear and redreſs every well-founded complaint: But before a meaſure which has the appearance of *ſo much temper*, as a non-diſtillation agreement, is adopted, ſome more ſeaſonable mode of taxation ſhould be pointed out.

MIDDLETOWN, July 30

Mr. Joſeph Clark, who arrived in this town on Sunday laſt, gives the following particulars of the wreck of the brig Speedwell, Capt. James Smith, from this port, bound to Barbados:

On the 5th inſtant, in lat. 36, long. 68, being upon the wind, top-gallant ſails handed, topſails ſingle reefed, jib and ſtayſail ſtowed away, except the fore ſtayſail, main-ſail down, when a heavy ſquall with rain ſtruck her, and ſhe overſet in an inſtant. Capt. Smith and five men were on deck—three men were forward under deck, two of them forced the water and got upon the hull, leaving Iſaac Tinker, of Lyme, who drowned in the forecaſtle. Every exertion was made, and in about 45 minutes (during which time ſhe lay with her keel out of water) ſhe righted, with 4 feet of water on her main deck. In this ſituation they remained 34 hours, when they were taken off by Capt. John Grayſon, from Virginia, bound to Whitehaven. On the 10th inſt. Capt. Grayſon ſpoke Capt Woodward, of Newry, bound to Philadelphia, who took 5 of the unfortunate people on board. Capt. Smith and two of his men continued on board Capt. Grayſon.

HARRISBURG, Auguſt 4.

Died, on Friday laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. JOHN HARRIS, proprietor of this borough, and on Sunday his remains were depoſited in the burying-ground of Paxtang church, being attended by the largeſt concourſe of people ever known here on the like occaſion---to whom an excellent funeral ſermon was delivered by the Rev. Doctor John Ewing, Provoſt of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, who happened to be preſent.

Mr. Harris was aged about 65 years, and is allowed to have been the firſt white man born on this part of the Suſquehanna, where he reſided all his life, without experiencing a day's ſickneſs; except with the ſmall-pox or meazles, until that of which he died.

He was charitable to the poor, compaſſionate to the afflicted, and lenitive to thoſe over whom he had power. As a citizen he was active and uſeful; as a huſband, parent and maſter, he was tender, kind and indulgent; beloved in his life time by moſt, lamented in his death by all. And ſuch was his deſire to promote the inſtruction of the riſing generation in the rudiments of the Engliſh and the learned languages, that he made a donation of his ferry over the Suſquehanna, for the ſupport of an Academy to be erected at Harriſburg, and has enjoined it on his executors to apply to the Legiſlature of the ſtate for their concurrence and aſſiſtance to carry his benevolent deſigns into execution; and in caſe of their ſucceſs, has added ſeveral other pecuniary bequeſts.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 10.

On Sunday, the 26th of June laſt, was celebrated at Cape Francois, the Anniverſary of St. John, when their grand officers were inſtalled in the Royal Lodge, named LA VERITE, viz. Grand Maſter, Mr. Maydieu; Grand Treaſurer, Mr. Mitchell (re-elected); Grand Orator, Mr. Jauno; Grand Secretary, Mr. Gewraud (re-elected); beſides the Grand Wardens, and other grand officers, of the moſt reſpectable characters there.

The 24th June being the Saint's day obſerved in general, the Maſonic Inſtallation and Feſtival was poſtponed to the day aforementioned, when the ceremony was conducted with the utmoſt *ſolemnity*, *decency* and *propriety*, in every reſpect, and the banquet was ſumptuous as well elegant. Many viſiting brethren attended.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania have appointed Courts of Niſi Prius, &c. to be held in the following counties, next fall, viz.

In	Cheſter County, on the	26th September,
	Bucks County,	17th October,
	Northampton County,	24th October,
	Philadelphia County,	1ſt Nov. continuing two weeks for trials by ſpecial juries.
Alſo in	Dauphin County,	26th September,
	Northumb. County,	3d October,
	Cumberland County,	10th October,
	Berks County,	18th October.

We hear that Governor Blount, under the auſpices, and by the direction of the Preſident of the United States, on the ſecond of July concluded a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians,—This nation conſiſts of about 2500 warriors, who are ſituated principally upon the waters of the beautiful river Tennaſſee.

They have been greatly agitated ſince the treaty of Hopewell, in November 1785, by the encroachments of the whites upon their lands; but are now entirely ſatisfied by the liberality and juſtice of the United States.

A Boſton paper, of Auguſt 1, ſays,—"On Friday morning laſt, at half paſt four o'clock, departed this life at Providence, the Rev. JAMES MANNING, S. T. D. Preſident of Rhode-Iſland College, after a ſhort illneſs of the apoplectic kind. This event occaſions unſpeakable grief to his family and friends, and is an almoſt irreparable loſs to the College, over which he hath preſided from its commencement, with much honour to himſelf, and great advantage to the intereſt of Learning and Religion. On the death of this truly great and good Man, the Rev. Dr. Stillman delivered a ſuitable and affecting diſcourſe to his own congregation yeſterday afternoon."

We are well informed, that *Wright* and *Dyer*, of Bucks County, contractors for clearing the navigation of the Lehigh, have made great progreſs therein; they have been engaged ſince the 8th of July with upwards of 20 hands, and every thing neceſſary to complete the undertaking. The ſpirit with which this department of the plan for the improvement of the Roads and Navigation has been undertaken, has induced the inhabitants of Luzerne County to ſurvey and mark out a road, near Nanticoke on the Suſquehanna, to the neareſt place on the Lehigh, below the junction of the great ſtreams Tobehannah and Bear-creek, which will, by ſuppoſition, not exceed 12 miles, to a landing for all their produce. What may we not expect when all the objects of improvements in roads and navigation already propoſed are accompliſhed? This contract of Wright and Dyer appears to be of the firſt importance to the ſtate, as a water-carriage will thereby be obtained for the whole produce of a flouriſhing country, which will all centre in Philadelphia, as well as furniſh an inexhauſtible ſource of very valuable timber on and near the Lehigh.

It were much to be wiſhed, that the Magiſtrates would order a ſufficient number of conſtables or watchmen to take their ſtand in the different market-houſes of this city, every evening at duſk; and there to continue for two or three hours, to diſperſe thoſe brigades of idle boys, who make theſe places their uſual rendezvous, for the purpoſe of recounting the exploits of the day, and concerting new plans of operation for the morrow: thus improving each other in the arts of miſchief, by comparing notes, and mutually communicating their ingenious diſcoveries.

If our preſent laws be not ſufficient to prevent the firing of ſquibs; if parents will not prevent their ſons from buying and uſing them, it might perhaps be well to prohibit altogether the manufacture and ſale of ſuch dangerous commodities. Were unruly boys to content themſelves with burning their own fingers, or blowing their own eyes out, the damage would be but trifling: perhaps it might even prove an advantage to the community; as the young rogues could then no longer ſee, to do any more miſchief. But this is not the caſe: for they take good care of themſelves, and generally wait the approach of ſome lady, whoſe cloaths they may ſet on fire, or of ſome perſon riding by, whoſe horſe they may affright.

The Public are informed, that Hilary Baker, Matthew Clarkſon, and Reynold Keen, Eſquires, are appointed, agreeably to law, fitting Aldermen, for the enſuing three months.

The late newſpapers have exhibited more than one inſtance of murder, attended with circumſtances of uncommon barbarity. It is, however, a pleaſing reflexion, that, in Philadelphia, large and populous as it is, nothing of that kind has lately occurred: and we hope, that the city, whoſe very name is expreſſive of "*Brotherly Love*," will by no man ever be ſtained with a brother's blood. But if we wiſh effectually to guard againſt the commiſſion of ſuch crimes, let us remember, that much more depends upon a virtuous education, than upon any code of written laws, however ſevere, however rigorouſly enforced. The ſword of Juſtice may, indeed, like the woodman's axe, cut down the full-grown tree, that is uſeleſs or offenſive; but never can improve it, by grafting good fruit upon the original ſtock. This can only be performed in the nurſery, where the tender twig can be grafted upon as we pleaſe, ſo as to make it "bring forth good fruit in due ſeaſon." Parents and preceptors can much more ſucceſsfully prevent the effects of a ſanguinary diſpoſition, by beſtowing ſeaſonable admonition and correction on the boy, who wantonly cruſhes a worm or a butterfly,—than can the magiſtrate, by condemning to the gibbet, or the rack, the murderer, who has embrued his hands in the blood of his fellow-man.

The number of dead cats and dogs, that are often to be ſeen in the ſtreets of great cities, preſent an alarming picture to the eye of anticipation. A thoughtleſs boy, not weighing the merits of the cauſe, and hurried on by example, follows a crowd, to join in the deſtruction of a poor unoffending cat. Remorſe, perhaps, ſtings his boſom for a while: but he ſees his companions unmoved: nay, he ſees men, grey-headed men, paſs gravely by, without taking any notice. He concludes, of courſe, there is no harm in the action: he laughs at his former emotions of compaſſion; and on the next occaſion, is perhaps the very foremoſt in the chace of the devoted cat, and glories in having been the firſt to ſtrike her down. Hardened by this practice during childhood and youth, and having now completely ſtifled the feelings of pity for the brute creation, need we be ſurpriſed, if, at the age of manhood, —— * * * But a hint is ſufficient: and it cannot be too ſtrongly impreſſed on the mind of every citizen, that, in protecting the life of a cat, he ſaves perhaps the life of a man, or of as many men as there are boys aſſembled to deſtroy the cat.

It was, no doubt, with a view to prevent the effuſion of human blood, that Pythagoras, and the Eaſtern Sages, from whom he learned his doctrine, taught their diſciples, that, on the death of a man, his ſoul paſſed into another body, and animated a bird, a beaſt, or an inſect. Impreſſed with this idea, a Pythagorean or a modern Gentoo would look on himſelf as guilty of murder, in killing even a worm; as that worm might, according to *his* creed, contain the ſoul of his own father. Habituated thus from early infancy to reſpect animal life, how unlikely that he ever would be tempted, in maturer years, to lift his hand againſt the life of his brother man! Of all the ſuperſtitions, that have vaniſhed before the light of Chriſtianity, this doctrine of a *Metempſychoſis* is perhaps the moſt to be regretted.

Although the American papers have as yet exhibited but few (and thoſe mutilated) ſcraps of the evidence, produced in the Britiſh Senate, againſt the Slave-Trade;—what muſt be the feeling of every man of humanity, on comparing even theſe imperfect accounts, with the addreſs of the Jamaica aſſembly to the King! In it, they bluſh not to declare the Negroes "a property lawfully acquired;"—that "their ſufferings are ſuppoſed and imaginary;"—and that "the honor" of the inhabitants of Jamaica is "inſulted" by "falſe charges, and injurious aſperſions," which they declare to be only "grounded on imperfect information, and prejudice."—By ſuch aſſertions, they would, no doubt, make the world believe, that they treat their ſlaves with mercy and humanity. But if their *tender mercies* be thus *cruel*, *what*, then, muſt their cruelties be? Scalping and tomahawking are mere child's play, compared to many of the ingenious refinements in theſe tender mercies: yet we think, (and we hope the reſt of the world alſo will think) our conduct juſtifiable, when, with fire and ſword, we perſecute the Indians, for uſing this kind of mercy to our frontier ſettlers.

If the doctrine, lately delivered by the Attorney General, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, be admitted, it muſt, in the courſe of a few years, put a total ſtop to every kind of political diſquiſition in England, and even to the publication of common intelligence. For if, as he ſays, "No libel ought to be leſs an object of puniſhment, by its being againſt a foreign country;"—and if, as it has been ſeveral times aſſerted, "Truth itſelf is a libel;—then, if an Engliſh printer only aſſerts, that the inhabitants of this country ſometimes make too free with grog, or that our troops have killed a number of Indians, he is actually liable to a proſecution; and this, without any interference of ours, but merely on motion of the Attorney-General of England. It may perhaps be ſaid, that no ſuch proſecution ever *will* be commenced. But who can anſwer for this, whilſt it is certain, that it *may* be commenced, and even carried on with ſucceſs, if the preſent doctrines are permitted to prevail? In ſhort, unleſs Mr. Fox's late motion be productive of a reform in the Law of Libels, the buſineſs of a printer will every day become ſo much more dangerous and obnoxious in England, that we need not be ſurpriſed, if, in leſs than half a century, there is not a ſingle preſs or type to be found in the whole iſland; and if, inſtead of ſupplying us with books, the Britiſh nation is abſolutely reduced to depend on the American printers, for a ſupply of literature.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Waſhington, July 7.

"The ſucceſs of the party commanded by General Scott will be made known to you before this reaches you. Forty-three priſoners were taken by him, and are hourly expected at this place. His humanity upon the occaſion, does him and his party much honor. The Indians appear daily at our out-ports, and keep the troops in cloſe quarters."

[The above extract came from an officer of the Federal Troops.]

Yeſterday arrived in this city Monſieur de TERNANT, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the United States of America, after a paſſage of 45 days from Rochefort, on board the frigate La Favorite. In his ſuite came Meſſrs. Dupont and Kellerman.

On Friday laſt, died at Hermitage, near Trenton, after a long and painful indiſpoſition, Mrs. *Mary Dickinſon*, the wife of the Honorable *Philemon Dickinſon*.—The virtues of this Lady are too well known to need a poſthumous Eulogium. The calmneſs and fortitude of mind with which ſhe met the frequent and ſevere attacks of diſeaſe, for many years, and the uncommon firmneſs diſplayed in her laſt moments, are ſufficient evidences of a mind formed by reaſon and reflection.

Departed this life, on Thurſday laſt, in the 40th year of his age, Col. MICHAEL RYAN, late of Virginia; and on Friday his remains were decently interred in Chriſt Church burial ground, attended by a numerous train of his friends, and an eſcort of the militia infantry, under the direction of Major Sproat and Captain Watſon, with drums muffled, beating a dead march.

He was a native of Ireland, and poſſeſſed a good heart, and an inexhauſtible fund of wit and humour. In his military capacity he rendered very eſſential ſervices to America, having been the firſt who inſtructed the Light-horſe and Militia of this city in their exerciſe and ſeveral duties---ſerved with reputation as Major of Brigade in the Pennſylvania line---and acted, in Mr. Reed's adminiſtration, as Inſpector-General of the Militia.

Capt. Gardiner, who on the 2d of Auguſt arrived at N. York from Amſterdam, in long. 56. lat. 43. ſpoke the ſhip Riſing Sun, Capt. Decatur, from Philadelphia to Andero, out 7 days, all well.

Capt. Oſbourn, of the ſloop Ann, on his paſſage from Montego Bay to this port, on the 28th ult. in lat. 23, 30. long. 79.—ſpoke the ſhip Fame, of Briſtol, from Kingſton, Jamaica, bound to Briſtol, all well.

From THOMAS ALLEN's New London Marine-Liſt.

July 26—Arrived, brig Anne, Hurlbut, from Gaudaloupe, St. Euſtatia and St. Martins, 18 days, with French gentlemen paſſengers.

Arrived, 6 P. M. brig Cygnet, Lyndes, who on the 19th current, met a ſevere gale of wind from S. E. to S. S. W. which laſted 24 hours, when he was obliged to put to ſcudding, a heavy ſea ſtruck him, ſtove in one deadlight, carried off the ſtern timbers level with the quarter deck, took the man from helm, unſhipped the tiller, and ſtove the long-boat all to ſhivers, filled the cabin and ſteerage with water, and ſwept off 19 bundles of hay.

July 27—Foggy morning, wind N. 10 A. M. S. W.

Arrived ſloop Dove, Stillman, from Gaudaloupe and St. Martins, 20 days, with whom came 12 French Ladies, Gentlemen, and ſervants, paſſengers, belonging to Gaudaloupe.

Arrived ſchooner Patty, Weaver, from St. Martins 20 days, who on the 19th inſt. in lat. 36. 30. long. 72. met a ſevere gale of wind, which was from N. E. back to N. N. W. in which broke her tiller and rudder head.

*** A Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic, conducted by Kimber A. Barton, will be held at the Calviniſt Church in Germantown, on Saturday, the 3d of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when it is expected an Introductory Diſcourſe will be delivered on Pſalmody. Mr. Barton requeſts the attendance of the ſcholars who have been under his tuition in all his different ſchools.

For Sale, the following Property,

Belonging to the eſtate of John Lukens, late Surveyor-General of this ſtate, deceaſed.

A Three ſtory Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets; containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley; now in the tenure of General Broadhead.

A Lot of Ground adjoining the above, to the eaſt, containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to the alley aforeſaid, on which is erected a Frame Houſe.

Four Lots of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh, near Market-ſtreet, containing in all 79 feet front, and in depth 88 feet; on theſe lots are erected, a two ſtory Frame Houſe, and a Brick Stable, with ſtalls for 34 horſes.

This property will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may be moſt agreeable to the purchaſers.

A Lot of Ground, 22 feet front on the alley aforeſaid, and extending in depth 79 feet.

A number of valuable Farms in different counties in this ſtate.

The above property is clear of every incumbrance. For terms apply to DAVID LENOX.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5. tf

Newtown, Bucks county, Aug. 9, 1791.

WHEREAS by the act, entituled "An Act repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead; and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame," the owners or workers of ſtills are required, within three days before they begin for the firſt time to diſtil, to make a particular entry in writing, at the neareſt Office of Inſpection, of their ſtills, and of the places or apartments where the liquors diſtilled are kept---Be it known, that in order to render a conformity to the laws in this reſpect more eaſy to the owners, &c. of ſtills, certain perſons in different parts of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, whoſe names and reſidences are ſubjoined, are appointed for the ſole purpoſe of receiving ſuch entry, which they are afterwards to tranſmit to the ſubſcriber, Collector of the Revenue, under the ſaid act, for the ſaid counties.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS.

JOHN SALTER, *Germantown*, Philadelphia county.
MARK HAPENY, *Newtown*,
JOHN RODROCK, *Plumſtead*,
THOMAS BROWN, *Springfield*, } Bucks county.
WILLIAM M'CALLA, *near Jenkintown*,
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Norriſton*,
JACOB BARR, *Potſgrove*,
JACOB SEVER, *Sumenytown*, } Montgomery county. 6w

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a perſon of low ſtature, and fair complexion) ſailed from Savannah on board the ſloop Abigail, in the month of December laſt, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and, either intentionally, or through ſtreſs of weather, put into Cape-Francois; ſince which we have numerous reports of his having gone to ſome other Weſt-India Iſland, diſpoſing of the cargo, and imbezzling the ſame; likewiſe accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where ſearch was made, but he abſconded. We have alſo undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewſbury, in New Jerſey, and reports, that on abſconding, he went to New-Haven, in the ſtate of Connecticut, of which place he is ſaid to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above Dennis to juſtice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon who will deliver him up to any goaler in the ſtate of New-York, or Pennſylvania, ſo that we may have him proſecuted as the law directs: and in caſe a recovery of property enſues, we offer the reward of Two Hundred Dollars.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, Jun.
(For ſelf, and others concerned in ſaid ſhipment.)

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1791.

☞ The different printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, the 24th of July laſt, a ſervant man, named JESSE, twenty years old laſt February, five feet ſix inches high, took with him a nankeen jacket and pair of breeches, a pair of blue and white woollen ſtockings, a long green coat, and a new hat, broad in the brim; he has a black ſpeck in the white of his eye. Whoever ſecures him in any gaol within this ſtate, or any other, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA DUNGAN.

Bucks county, Warwick townſhip, Auguſt 4, 1791.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forwarned not to harbour or carry off the ſaid negro, at their peril. *

ON the 29th ult. Eight Head of Store Cattle were left with the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Drover, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, by a perſon who called himſelf Abraham Merritt, which cattle are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as ſaid Merritt has ſince eloped. The owner or owners of ſaid cattle may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

PETER MERCKEL.

July 5, 1791. 1

FOR SALE,

AN eligible ſituation for buſineſs, ſituated in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, about nine miles from the city, on the old York road, being a lot of ground, containing about eight acres, with the buildings thereon, conſiſting of a two ſtory ſtone houſe, with a ſtone ſtore adjoining; and as ſuch has been occupied for many yeafs. For particulars apply on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber in Doyletown, Bucks county.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, jun.

Auguſt 1, 1791. ‡

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, Auguſt 6th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 25th day of this inſtant Auguſt, on the premiſes, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, bounded by lands of John Dowdle, Arnold Mitchinor, Robert Woodward, and others; containing 150 acres. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Abel Griffith.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, Auguſt 6th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 26th day of this inſtant Auguſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages and two tracts of land, one ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, containing 200 acres, bounded by lands of Joſeph Miller, William Starrett, and others, the other ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 50 acres, bounded by lands of the ſaid William Starrett and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of James Templin.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, Auguſt 6th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 27th day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the one ninth part of two tracts of land, adjoining each other, bounded by lands of David Humphreys, Robert Pugh, Moſes Coates, and others, ſituate in the townſhip of Charles Town, containing 157 acres. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Yoſt Smith.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, at No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO

A General Aſſortment of other Goods as uſual. †

Philadelphia, July 20, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby agreeable to law, inform the Stock holders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City Hall, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 21ſt of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING.
DAVID RITTENHOUSE.
SAMUEL HOWELL.

CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well ſituated tavern, the ſign of the BUCK, in Second above Race-ſteeet, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the firſt quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extenſive ſtables and ſheds, together with the large and roomy yard, (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third ſtreet, eſpecially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the ſuperior advantages this houſe enjoys, let it ſuffice, that very few have ſuch remarkable conveniencies. Thoſe who will honor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to pleaſe.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1791. tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham, Cecil county, and ſtate of Maryland, a Negroe Man, named JEM, a ſtout well made likely fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, twenty-ſeven years of age, is a cunning artful fellow, and can read and write: He had on, when he went away, an old grey cloth coat and veſt, and old cloth trowſers. The ſaid negroe hath been guilty (it is ſtrongly ſuſpected, and in part proven) of poiſoning ſix or ſeven negroes in the neighbourhood from whence he fled,---ſome of whom are dead, and others expected daily to follow; it is hoped therefore that every perſon of humane feelings will do their endeavour to have this atrocious villain apprehended. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid negroe in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, in order that he may ſuffer for his infernal crimes, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable expences, if lodged in Cecil county gaol, or brought to the ſubſcriber's houſe.

JOHN SLICER.

Cecil County, July 12th, 1791.

N. B. The above deſcribed negroe plays well on the violin. He left his maſter on the 14th of April laſt. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merion townſhip, county of Montgomery, on the 10th inſtant, a Negro man, named WILL; he is a ſmart, active, well-made fellow, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has very red eyes, large lips and bad teeth, generally wears a falſe curl on the hinder part of his head; had on, or took with him, a round felt hat almoſt new, half-worn coatee, of a pearl coloured home-made coating, a ſcarlet flowered everlaſting waiſtcoat with nankeen backs, white thread ſtockings, old ſhoes with braſs buckles, two good ſhirts of flax and tow linen, and one pair of tow trowſers. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter ſhall get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

May 27, 1791. eptf

Philadelphia, July 30th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Exchange and Merchants Coffee-houſe, the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, on Wedneſday, the 10th of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the one undivided moiety or half part of all thoſe three contiguous Lots or Places of Ground adjoining each other, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Wiſſahiccon road, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, marked in a certain draught or plan, made of a large tract of land called the "Vineyard," and diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 32, 33 and 34, the ſaid three lots being now included and comprehend in one, containing about 25 acres, bounded by the aforeſaid road, by land of Godfrey Wœlper, and a 50 feet road or lane, called "Turner's-lane," continued, and lies nearly oppoſite the three mile ſtone and Dr. Redman's country ſeat; taken in execution by

* JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 30th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Exchange and Merchants Coffee houſe, the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Green-ſtreet, at the diſtance of 38 feet from the eaſt ſide of St. John's-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt about 17 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet, bounded eaſtward by a meſſuage and lot of John Little, northward by a four feet wide alley belonging to the ſaid John Litle, extending into St. John's-ſtreet (whereof the hereby granted premiſes have the privilege) weſtward with another meſſuage and lot of ground belonging to the ſaid John Little, and ſouthward by Green-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to

Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Little, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 30th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Exchange and Merchants Coffee-houſe, the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, two two-ſtory Brick Meſſuages and Lot or Piece of Ground, on which the ſame are erected, ſituate on the corner of Oak and Crab-ſtreets (the ſixth houſe below the Play-houſe) in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Oak-ſtreet aforeſaid about 100 feet, and in depth on Crab-ſtreet 60 feet, bounded eaſtward by Crab-ſtreet, north and weſtward by ground of William Shippen, and ſouthward by Oak-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a rent-charge of ten pounds ſterling per annum. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of James Brown, by

* JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

ON or about the 12th day of July, came to the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, a brown STEER, with a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come (and if the ſteer is then not gone again) prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PRISE.

July 28, 1791. ‡

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the plantation adjoining Gray's ferry, on Schuylkill, a BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, no marks, except ſome white hairs in his mane. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. RICHARD BROWN.

July 50, 1791.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter County, July 14, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Samuel Aſh, innkeeper, in the town of Darby, in the county of Delaware, on Thurſday, the 11th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. A meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Darby, in the ſaid county of Delaware, bounded by lands of Iſaac Lobb, Benjamin Lobb, and land late of Abraham Bonſall and others, containing 73 acres. The above deſcribed land is good for grain or paſture, with a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland; ſituate about two miles from Darby, and eight miles from Philadelphia. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of William Lewes, by

CHARLES DILWORTH *Sheriff.*

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter County, July 14, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 13th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Robert Chalfant, Thomas Worth and others, containing 192 acres; there is on ſaid premiſes a great ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, and the weſt branch of Brandywine creek runs through the premiſes: The plow land is good for grain or paſture; together with a convenient dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. and a good bearing orchard of various kinds of fruit. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Bailey, by

CHARLES DILWORTH, *Sheriff.*

WANTED,

A Perſon that can be well recommended, that is a good ſcholar, and well qualified to undertake the charge of a large Engliſh School, part of which is ſupported by donation. Any ſuch perſon may meet with encouragement, by applying to the Truſtees of White-Marſh School.

White-Marſh, 27th of 7th Month, 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Daniel De Bray, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to

JOHN BROWN, Executor.
No. 112, South Second-ſtreet.

July 27, 1791. ¶

Philadelphia, Reading & Harriſburg STAGES.

THE Weſtern Stage, by way of Reading and Lebanon, to Harriſburg, ſtarts regularly from Mr. *Henry Epple's* Tavern, the Sign of the Rainbow, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and from Mr. *Samuel Grimes's* Tavern, in Harriſburgh, every *Thurſday Morning*, preciſely at 4 o'Clock, in Summer; and one Stage ſtarts every *Monday Morning*, at the ſame hour, preciſely, from Mr. *John Witman's* Tavern, at Reading, to Philadelphia, from which place it ſtarts every *Friday Morning*, at the appointed hour, and returns to Reading. The very great pains that are taken by the Proprietor will, it is hoped, be a ſufficient inducement for a preference being given to his Stage.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

July 20.

Sale of valuable LANDS.

At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, will poſitively be ſold, to the higheſt bidders, the following property, belonging to the eſtates of ſundry Bankrupts, viz.

The Eſtate of SAMUEL WHARTON.

NO. 1. A tract of land, being part of the Otſego patent, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres. The Otſego creek iſſuing from the Otſego lake, forms the line of a part of this tract, and makes it very convenient to water carriage.

2. A tract of ditto, part of the ſame patent, containing 1000 acres. The Anatricenton creek forms a part of the line of this tract, and both this and the former are within a few miles of the river Suſquehannah.

The Eſtate of LUDWICK KARACHER, reverted back.

3. A tract of patented land, called Hackerſburgh, ſituate on Dick's run, Bald Eagle townſhip, Northumberland county, containing 427½ acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant, dated 17th Dec. 1784.

4. A tract of patented ditto, called Martinſburgh, on the waters of Bald Eagle, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, containing 400 acres, and allowance.

The Eſtate of SIMON FISHBAUGH.

5. A tract of patented land, in Wayne townſhip, Cumberland county, containing 422 acres and 20 perches, with allowance.

6. One tract of ditto, in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegheny county, containing 200 acres.

7. One ditto	ditto	200	
8. One ditto	ditto	235	135 perches.
9. One ditto	ditto	235	135
10. One ditto	ditto	235	135
11. One ditto	ditto	235	135
12. One ditto	ditto	235	135
13. One ditto	ditto	235	135
14. One ditto	ditto	235	128
15 One ditto	ditto	235	128

16. A tract of wood-land, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of Richard Smith and David Lyon, containing 20 acres and 73 perches.

17. Eight lots of ground in Aaronſburgh, Northumberland county.

The Eſtate of WILLIAM POLLARD Eſq;

18. A valuable body of land, containing 31,000 acres, ſituate, lying and being in the county of Jefferſon, on the north ſide of Buffaloe-river, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſurveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of ſundry treaſury warrants entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a ſquare, ſaid to abound with timber, and to be plentifully ſupplied with water from ſtreams which paſs through it, and fall into Buffaloe-river. A plan whereof may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Capt. Thomas Hutchins, late Geographer-General to the United States, gives the following repreſentation of Buffaloe-river, in his topographical deſcription of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe-river falls into the Ohio on the eaſtern ſide of it, at the diſtance of 925 computed miles from Fort-Pitt. It is a very conſiderable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus or barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by canoes. The ſtream is moderate; the lands on both ſides of this river are of a moſt luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and uſeful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several perſons who have aſcended this river ſay, that ſalt-ſprings, coal, lime and free-ſtone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places.

The Eſtate of CHARLES YOUNG.

19. A tract of patented land, containing 1400 acres, ſurveyed by virtue of a land-office treaſury warrant, No. 16338, dated the 12th of May, 1783, lying and being in the county of Monongalia, and ſtate of Virginia, adjoining lands late of William Tilton, and Co. between the little Kenhawa river and a large creek that empties into the river Ohio, below the mouth of Hochocing.

20. A tract of patented ditto, containing 1000 acres, ſurveyed by virtue of a land-office treaſury warrant, No. 21516, dated 23d December, 1783, lying in the ſame county, and adjoining lands of Richard Clarbane, Eſq; on the eaſt ſide of the little Kenhawa river, above the mouth of Hughes's river.

The Eſtate of JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

21. A tract of patented land, called Sugar-tree low-land, ſituate on the branches of Cockelannus-creek, Cumberland county, containing 302⅜ acres, and allowance, was ſurveyed the 18th of April, 1767.

22. A tract of patented ditto, called White Walnut-bottom, ſituate near Delaware river, in the ſame county, containing 308⅜ acres, and allowance, ſurveyed the 23d of April, 1767.

The above lands are on the north ſide of Juniata, about 26 miles above Carliſle, and within a mile of John Hamilton's mill.

13. A tract of patented ditto, containing 336 1-2 acres, ſituate on the waters of Loyal-Sock, about 16 miles above the mouth of the creek, in Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Samuel Finley, &c.

24. An undivided moiety of 292 acres of patented ditto, on the ſame waters, and in the ſame county, adjoining land of William Plunket, &c.

The Eſtate of WILLIAM DEWEES.

25. A tract of patented land, containing 395 acres, and 131 perches, ſituate on Shikſhinny-creek, about half a mile from the river Suſquehannah, in Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Jeſſe Greenfield, &c.

26. A tract of patented ditto, containing 247 3-4 acres, ſituate on the great road leading from Bedford to Milford, including a large ſpring on the eaſt ſide of the glades of Coxe's creek, in Milford townſhip, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Richard Wells, Richard Brown, &c.

The Eſtate of THOMAS DENTON.

27. A tract of patented land in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegheny county, containing 300 acres, being lot No. 16, in the ſecond diſtrict of donation lands.

28. A warrant of ſurvey, dated the ——— taken out in the name of William Gray, for 350 acres of land in Bedford county. The warrant is now with the Surveyor of the county, for the purpoſe of being laid, and the fees of ſurveying paid.

29. A warrant of ditto, in the name of Clement Smith, for 400 acres, in the ſame county. This warrant is alſo with the Surveyor.

The Eſtate of JOHN RHIMER.

30. A tract of patented land, containing 400 acres, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, on the waters of Two-lick-creek, about one and an half mile ſouth of the Cataning path, and 5 miles from the Weſt branch of the Suſquehannah river, adjoining lands of George Woods, Jonah Thompſon, &c.

31. A tract of patented ditto, containing 400 acres, ſituate on the ſame waters, and in the ſame county, is very rich level land, and a large proportion of meadow ground, adjoining lands of George Woods, William Shippen, &c.

The Eſtate of THOMAS and ROBERT HOPKINS.

A tract of cleared land, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, near the road leading to Burlington, and 4 miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 36 acres —— perches, adjoining lands of Jacob Brown, Caleb Matlack, and others.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of Sale, by

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

July 11, 1791.

By JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS, *and* JOSEPH ELLIS *Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Glouceſter,*

NOTICE is hereby given, that, upon application to us by Felix Fiſter, of Woolwich townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract of land, late the property of John Hendrickſon, deceaſed, and Jonas Hendrickſon, ſituate, lying, and being in the ſaid townſhip of Woolwich, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and two roods of land, bounded by lands of David Hendrickſon, lands late of Henry Hendrickſon, deceaſed, lands late of Mounce Hendrickſon, deceaſed, James Hinchman, deceaſed, lands of Samuel Tonkins, and others, and Repaupa Creek, We have nominated John Blackwood, William White and Daniel Sutherland, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land into equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Henry Haines, in Woodbury, on the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid John Blackwood, William White, and Daniel Sutherland, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entitled, "An Act for the more eaſy Partition of Lands held by Copartners, Joint Tenants, and Tenants in Common," paſſed the eleventh of November, 1789. Given under our hands, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1791.

JOS. HUGG,
JOHN WILKINS,
JOSEPH ELLIS.

¶ 6 w.

HOWELL'S Small Map of Pennſylvania,

And the parts connected therewith, relating to the roads and inland navigation, eſpecially as propoſed to be improved by the late proceedings of Aſſembly,

Is now finiſhed and ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers and others.

THE Map is 30 inches long and 20 inches broad, exhibiting the rivers and other principal ſtreams, with the places of their moſt material obſtructions; the canal and all the places of communications and portages, with the roads and places either to be improved or opened, as well as alſo the portage from Newtown-point on Tioga river, to the Connedeſſago lake; and thence from the Chetaughque lake to lake Erie. Shewing alſo the purchaſe lately made of the United States, the depreciation and donation lands, the county towns, and the principal roads throughout the ſtate, the degrees of latitude and longitude, &c. Copied from his large Map.—This Map is ſold at the low price of one French Crown, and may be had of Meſſrs. Bailey, Cruckſhank, Hall and Steiner, printers, and of the author, in North Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88.

READING HOWELL.

June 25th, 1791. 6w

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcribers having contracted with Samuel Hopkins for licences to manufacture Pot and Pearl Aſh, agreeably to his patent method, we, for our own ſatisfaction, attended ſeveral proceſſes on a large ſcale in calcining of aſhes, which was continued for eleven hours, and in juſtice to Mr. Hopkins, whom we found candid in his information, we think ourſelves bound to inform the Public that in the above time were completely finiſhed, thirty-five buſhels of aſhes; it required very moderate labour for one man to calcine and diſpoſe of them in leeches; the wood conſumed did not exceed one quarter of a cord; not leſs than two of us have been preſent through the whole of a variety of experiments on different kinds of aſhes, which have produced from ſix to nine pounds, and upwards, of Pot or Pearl aſh to a buſhel. Further we are of opinion that Mr. Hopkins's method is abundantly more eligible than the common proceſs, that the alkali is of a very ſuperior quality, and that the expence of erecting a furnace for igniting or calcining of aſhes will not exceed twenty ſix twenty-five dollars; and that the wood and labour will not be more than the old method.

JAMES ROGERS,
ADAM LINDSEY,
WILLIAM SHEPARD.

July 13. 3w

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road,

WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, July 6, 1791. tf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3194.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1791.

For Sale, the following Property,

Belonging to the eſtate of John Lukens, late Surveyor-General of this ſtate, deceaſed.

A Three ſtory Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets; containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley; now in the tenure of General Broadhead.

A Lot of Ground adjoining the above to the eaſt, containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to the alley aforeſaid, on which is erected a Frame Houſe.

Four Lots of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh, near Market-ſtreet, containing in all 79 feet front, and in depth 88 feet; on theſe lots are erected, a two ſtory Frame Houſe, and a Brick Stable, with ſtalls for 34 horſes.

This property will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may be moſt agreeable to the purchaſers.

A Lot of Ground, 22 feet front on the alley aforeſaid, and extending in depth 79 feet.

A number of valuable Farms in different counties in this ſtate.

The above property is clear of every incumbrance. For terms apply to DAVID LENOX.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5. tf

Newtown, Bucks county, Aug. 9, 1791.

WHEREAS by the act, entituled "An Act repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead; and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame," the owners or workers of ſtills are required, within three days before they begin for the firſt time to diſtil, to make a particular entry in writing, at the neareſt Office of Inſpection, of their ſtills, and of the places or apartments where the liquors diſtilled are kept---Be it known, that in order to render a conformity to the laws in this reſpect more eaſy to the owners, &c. of ſtills, certain perſons in different parts of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, whoſe names and reſidences are ſubjoined, are appointed for the ſole purpoſe of receiving ſuch entry, which they are afterwards to tranſmit to the ſubſcriber, Collector of the Revenue, under the ſaid act, for the ſaid counties.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS.

JOHN SALTER, *Germantown*, Philadelphia county.
MARK HAPENY, *Newtown*, } Bucks county.
JOHN RODROCK, *Plumſtead*, } Bucks county.
THOMAS BROWN, *Springfield*, } Bucks county.
WILLIAM M'CALLA, *near Jenkintown*, } Montgomery county.
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Norriſton*, } Montgomery county.
JACOB BARR, *Pottſgrove*, } Montgomery county.
JACOB SEVER, *Sumenytown*, } Montgomery county. 6w

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a perſon of low ſtature, and fair complexion) ſailed from Savannah on board the ſloop Abigail, in the month of December laſt, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and, either intentionally, or through ſtreſs of weather, put into Cape-Francois; ſince which we have numerous reports of his having gone to ſome other Weſt-India Iſland, diſpoſing of the cargo, and imbezzling the ſame; likewiſe accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where ſearch was made, but he abſconded. We have alſo undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewſbury, in New Jerſey, and reports, that on abſconding, he went to New-Haven, in the ſtate of Connecticut, of which place he is ſaid to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above Dennis to juſtice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon who will deliver him up to any goaler in the ſtate of New-York, or Pennſylvania, ſo that we may have him proſecuted as the law directs: and in caſe a recovery of property enſues, we offer the reward of Two Hundred Dollars.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, Jun.
(For ſelf, and others concerned in ſaid ſhipment.)

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1791.

☞ The different printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, the 24th of July laſt, a ſervant man, named JESSE, twenty years old laſt February, five feet ſix inches high, took with him a nankeen jacket and pair of breeches, a pair of blue and white woollen ſtockings, a long green coat, and a new hat, broad in the brim; he has a black ſpeck in the white of his eye. Whoever ſecures him in any gaol within this ſtate, or any other, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA DUNGAN.

Bucks county, Warwick townſhip, Auguſt 4, 1791.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forwarned not to harbour or carry off the ſaid negro, at their peril. *

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, Auguſt 6th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 25th day of this inſtant Auguſt, on the premiſes, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, bounded by lands of John Dowdle, Arnold Mitchinor, Robert Woodward, and others; containing 150 acres. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Abel Griffith.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, Auguſt 6th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 26th day of this inſtant Auguſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages and two tracts of land, one ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, containing 200 acres, bounded by lands of Joſeph Miller, William Starrett, and others, the other ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 50 acres, bounded by lands of the ſaid William Starrett and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of James Templin.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, Auguſt 6th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 27th day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the one ninth part of two tracts of land, adjoining each other, bounded by lands of David Humphreys, Robert Pugh, Moſes Coates, and others, ſituate in the townſhip of Charles Town, containing 157 acres. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Yoſt Smith.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

LISBON, May 28.

Col. Humphreys, reſident of the United States of America, at this Court, has preſented his credentials and been received in that capacity.

MADRID, June 2.

One of the battalions of Spaniſh guards that was at Carthagena, has been embarked for Oran; it is thought the intention of government is to deſtroy the fortifications of that place, to carry off the ammunition, and abandon it.

A Daniſh frigate arrived at Cadiz the 21ſt ult. She is intended to carry a certain ſum of piaſters, as a preſent from the King of Denmark to the Emperor of Morocco.

On the 19th of May two Dutch men of war, and a frigate, arrived at Gibraltar. Two other Dutch ſhips of the line, and two frigates are expected jointly with the former, to carry and eſcort an Ambaſſador which the States General ſend to the Emperor of Morocco.

VENICE, June 1.

In the Pregadi on the 27th of laſt month, there were very lengthy debates on the beſt mode of putting a ſtop to the quarrels which exiſt between the Republic and the regency of Tunis. It was finally determined that the ſquadron commanded by Chevalier Emo, ſhould be re-inforced, and ſhould be ordered to cruize within ſight of Tunis, in hopes of tiring the inhabitants, and to oblige them, if poſſible, to wiſh a peace with the republic on reaſonable terms. This determination however was only carried by a majority of two votes. Orders were immediately given to equip a frigate to join the ſquadron of M. Emo, which already conſiſts of 8 ſhips of war.

HAGUE, June 10.

The Stadholder's court is at Breda. It was intended to have formed a camp in the environs of that city to inſtruct the hereditary prince in the military art: but the expence has prevented the execution of it. All wears appearance of peace. The ſquadron at Kimbourg is diſarming, and leave of abſence for ſix months is granted to many of the officers and ſoldiers.

MONTELIMANT, (FRANCE) June 3.

The ſociety of friends to the conſtitution invited the ſubaltern officers and ſoldiers of the regiment of Soiſſonois, to attended their ſitting. M. Boiſſet, preſident, took this opportunity of paying the tribute of praiſe which the conduct of thoſe brave men have ſo juſt a claim to. He invited them to perſiſt in their reſpect for the law, and obedience to their officers with whom the execution of it is entruſted; to unite with the national guard in maintaining good order and tranquility.—This recommendation is the more neceſſary, as attempts have been made by the enemies of the conſtitution, and public tranquility, to miſlead them.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 10.

The firſt part of the ſitting was ſpent in making financial arrangements. The Aſſembly next turned their attention to ſome particulars relative to the organization of the Legiſlature.

M. Bureaux-Puzy then, in the name of the Committee of the Conſtitution and enquiries, and of the military and diplomatic committees, who had been deliberating on the diſorder among the troops, in a ſpeech of ſome length, proved the impropriety of diſbanding all or a part of the troops, as had been propoſed by repeated petitions from different quarters. He ſhewed the neceſſity of a ſtanding force, and the impoſſibility of putting a ſtop to the confuſion by partially diſbanding the troops; as thoſe diſbanded might be good and quiet citizens, and thoſe retained the diſturbers of tranquility. He attributed the diſorders to the inſubordination of the ſoldiers and the conduct of ſome officers, who were ſecret enemies of the conſtitution. He propoſed a ſtricter diſcipline for the army---more attention to the morals of the ſoldiery, and their removal from large cities. He alſo propoſed that each officer ſhould be bound to do his duty by a ſeparate oath, and a written declaration of his intention to reſpect and obey the conſtitution.

M. Roberſpiere, in an animated ſpeech, endeavored to ſhew the neceſſity of diſbanding the army. He totally diſapproved of the ſentiments of the committees juſt communicated by M. Bureaux-Puzy.

M. Cazalez, with much warmth, ſupported the opinion of the committees, and dwelt upon the danger to which the kingdom would be expoſed from a foreign attack, if a completely organized ſtanding army was not kept on foot;---and on the confuſion that muſt inevitably take place, if the troops were diſbanded, and the ſoldiery ſuffered to range without controul. He was about making ſome remarks on the particulars of the committees' report, when

M. Dandre loudly called for the diſbanding of the army, and that done, and not before, propoſed to take the project of the committee into conſideration.

M. Ræderen mentioned the neceſſity of receiving the report of the diplomatic committee on the ſituation of the kingdom, relative to the danger from foreign invaſion, eſpecially on this ſide the Rhine.

Then, ſaid he, you will be able to judge whether all the dependance of M. de Conde is not placed in the French army? (He is applauded.) The reſources of M. de Conde are ſo trifling, that no one can dread any thing he can effect by an attack from the exterior: But it is neceſſary to deſtroy the ſource of inquietude, which may have ariſen from a fear of his internal reſources. I propoſe that no determination for or againſt diſbanding the army ſhall take place, until the report of the diplomatic committee is heard. (Applauſe.)

M. Cazalez ſaid he could not object to enquiring into the conduct of the officers of the army, though he was convinced that ſuſpicions, unfavorable to their patriotiſm, were unfounded.

M. Babey requeſted to know whether French officers had not been with M. de Conde, and whether any ſoldiers had been obſerved with him.

After a few remarks from M. Cazalez, on the inutility of hearing a ſeparate report from the diplomatic committee, whoſe opinion had already been communicated jointly with that of the other committees, by M. Bureaux-Puzy, the debate was adjourned to the next day.

June 11. The opinion of the Committees of the Conſtitution, &c. delivered yeſterday by M. Bureaux Puzy, and which then occaſioned a very long debate, was adopted by the Aſſembly in the form of a very lengthy decree, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

The officers are to ſign a declaration binding themſelves, on their honour, to be faithful to the nation, the law and the king; and not to be concerned in any, but on the contrary to oppoſe all plots and conſpiracies againſt the nation or the king, or againſt the conſtitution decreed by the National Aſſembly and ſanctioned by the king, who is the head of it, and to uſe every means put in their hands by the aſſembly, and confirmed by the king, to procure ſubmiſſion to thoſe decrees in thoſe under their command: agreeing, if they fail in the execution of this engagement, to be looked upon as infamous and unworthy of bearing arms, or of being conſidered as French citizens.

Thoſe officers who do not make this declaration in writing, and in proper form, before the expiration of a term to be fixed by the king, are to loſe their places; but receive the uſual annuity, according to their former ſervices, and ſtill to enjoy the protection of the laws as long as they do not attempt to diſturb public tranquility. Thoſe appointed to fill the vacancies are to ſign the ſame declaration. Subaltern officers and ſoldiers are to be bound by the ſame declaration, by ſignifying, when aſſembled for the purpoſe, their willingneſs to comply, by holding up the hand.

The troops are to be exerciſed in military diſcipline and evolutions, in camps eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe.

The ſecond part of the decree lays down ſome regulations for the formation of a National Guard, who are only to be organized and paid when called into actual ſervice.

And alſo contains a requeſt to the king, that he will give notice to M. Conde that his reſidence near the frontiers, and his conduct there, gives uneaſineſs to the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and requiring him to return into the kingdom, or remove to a diſtance from the frontiers, within 15 days, and ſolemnly to declare, if he chuſes the latter alternative, to do nothing againſt the conſtitution decreed by the National Aſſembly confirmed by the king, nor to diſturb the tranquility of the kingdom.

And if M. Conde does not conform to the above requiſitions of the aſſembly, he is declared a rebel, and if found armed on the territory of France, the decree authorizes every French citizen to ſeize and ſecure his perſon, together with his adherents, and declares that the term limited once expired, if he does not comply, his property ſhall be confiſcated, and prohibits all correſpondence from any French citizen with him or his adherents.

June 14. Details in the organization of the diſtrict and department adminiſtrations.

Eight articles were decreed, intended to prevent combinations of journeymen to raiſe wages, or of employers to lower the price of labour.

The ſubject of the colonies next took up the attention of the aſſembly; but nothing was definitively done relative to that buſineſs.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 6.

Laſt week, as the Stage from Peterſburg for Portſmouth was paſſing over the bridge acroſs the Pagon creek at Smithfield, the bridge unfortunately gave way, and the ſtage and paſſengers, conſiſting of Mr. Hylton, of Richmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Field, fell through, from an elevation of ten feet, into 15 feet water. Fortunately Mr. Hylton was a good ſwimmer, who accommodated Mr. and Mrs. Field, and the ſtage-driver, with the broken planks from the bridge, in which diſtreſſing ſituation they remained (upwards of 15 minutes) till they were relieved by Mr. Hylton, and ſome others, whom he had brought to their aſſiſtance. The horſes with much difficulty gained the ſhore with the ſtage.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 6.

On Friday morning the 29 ult. at four o'clock, departed this life, at his houſe in this town, the Rev. *James Manning*, D. D. Preſident of Rhode-Iſland College, in the 54th year of his age.

He was born in New-Jerſey, and educated at Naſſau Hall. Soon after he left College, he was called to the work of the miniſtry, by the Baptiſt Church at the Scots Plains, near Elizabethtown.

After making tours to each extreme of the United States (then colonies) and preaching to different deſtitute churches in ſundry places, he removed with his family to Warren in this ſtate, preached to the church there, and opened a Latin School. In the year 1765, he obtained a charter of incorporation for Rhode-Iſland College, of which he was choſen Preſident. In the year 1770, the college was removed here, and he came with it of courſe, where he has ſince preſided, and till of late years preached ſteadily to the Baptiſt Church in this town.

In his youth he was remarkable for his dexterity in athletic exerciſes, for the ſymmetry of his body, and gracefulneſs of his perſon. His countenance was ſtately and majeſtic, full of dignity, goodneſs and gravity; and the temper of his mind was a counterpart of it. He was formed for enterprize, his addreſs was pleaſing, his manners enchanting, his voice harmonious, and his eloquence irreſiſtable.

Having deeply imbibed the ſpirit of truth himſelf, as a preacher of the goſpel, he was faithful in declaring the whole council of God. He ſtudied plainneſs of ſpeech, and to be uſeful, more than to be celebrated. The good order, learning and reſpectability, of the Baptiſt Churches in the eaſtern ſtates, are much owing to his aſſiduous attention to their welfare. The credit of his name, and his perſonal influence among them, perhaps, have never been exceeded by any other character.

Of the college he muſt be conſidered as the founder. He preſided with the ſingular advantage of a ſuperior perſonal appearance, added to all his ſhining talents for governing and inſtructing youth. From the firſt beginning of his Latin School at Warren, through many diſcouragements, he has by conſtant care and labour raiſed this ſeat of learning to notice, to credit, and to reſpectability, in the United States. Perhaps the hiſtory of no other college will diſcloſe a more rapid progreſs, or greater maturity, in the courſe of about 25 years.

Altho' he ſeemed to be configned to a ſedentary life, yet was capable of more active ſcenes. He had paid much attention to the government of his country, and had been honoured by this ſtate with a ſeat in the old Congreſs. In ſtate affairs he diſcovered an uncommon degree of ſagacity, and might have made a figure, as a politician.

In claſſical learning he was fully competent to the buſineſs of teaching, although he devoted leſs time than ſome others in his ſtation to the ſtudy of the more abſtruſe ſciences: in ſhort, nature ſeemed to have furniſhed him ſo completely, that little remained for art to accompliſh. The reſources of his genius was great. In converſation he was at all times pleaſant and entertaining. He had as many friends as acquaintance, and took no leſs pains to ſerve his friends, than acquire them.

His death is a loſs, not to the college or church only, but to the world. He is lamented by the youth under his care, by the churches, by his fellow citizens, and wherever his name has been heard, in whatever quarter of the civilized earth, the friends of ſcience, of virtue and humanity, will drop a tender tear on the news of his death.

His amiable lady, the wife of his youth, and the boaſt of her ſex, with all her fortitude of mind, which is great, muſt have ſunk under the diſtreſſing loſs, were ſhe not ſuſtained by Divine Grace. May heaven continue to ſupport her, for earth has loſt its charms. Few perſons ever enjoyed a more excellent conſtitution, or better health. Increaſing corpulence, occaſioned chiefly by his confinement to the labours of his ſtation (for he was temperate in his diet) gave him ſome complaints of ill health, of late years; but what in particular furniſhed him with a ſingular preſentiment of mortality is unknown. * He was ſeized with a fit of the apoplexy, in which he remained moſtly inſenſible for about five days before his death.

On Saturday laſt his remains were carried into the College Hall, where his funeral was attended, and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and afterwards depoſited in the north burial place in this town.

Order of the Proceſſion.

Students,
Steward,
Graduates, or Sons of the College,
Tutors,
Profeſſors Forbes and Weſt.

THE CORPSE.

Mourners in a coach,
Chancellor of the College,
Members of the corporation,
Clergy,
Phyſicians,
Members of the Baptiſt Church,
Citizens in general.

The funeral is thought to have been the moſt numerous and reſpectable ever attended in this town.

* At the laſt annual meeting of the corporation of the College he gave notice to them to look out for a ſucceſſor in his place. On the laſt Sabbath of April, he preached his farewell Sermon to the Baptiſt Church in Providence; and within a few weeks requeſted in writing a meeting of the Baptiſt Society, for finiſhing the meeting-houſe and lot, and in that requeſt mentioned that it would probably be his laſt.

NEWARK, Auguſt 11.

The late refreſhing rains have ſpread a joy over every countenance. Apprehenſions previous were, that the crops of Indian corn and buckwheat would entirely be cut off by the drought: but how ſoon are thoſe dark-clouded apprehenſions diſpelled, and more pleaſing ideas revived.

During the ſtorm of thunder and rain on Friday evening laſt, the lightning deſcended upon the ſweep of a well ſtanding within a few ſteps of the dwelling-houſe of the Editor, and ſhattered it into pieces. No other injury, that we hear of, is done.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 17.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

[*The following was ſent to the preſs prior to the accounts which have been received of the recent fall of Scrip—But it is judged expedient to purſue the publication, as it may furniſh better data for future calculation than have hither to governed.*]

THE extraordinary and ſtill increaſing riſe of public ſtock, including that of the bank of the United States, is ſuch as cannot fail to impreſs on ſober minds an apprehenſion for the conſequences. There is room to fear that it will be ſo wrought up, as to prove a bubble, ruinous to the fortunes of many individuals, and, for a time, hurtful to public credit. To check, if poſſible, this rage, and indicate the point at which the value of the different kinds of public ſtock is likely to become ſtationary, is an attempt, recommended both by tenderneſs to individual, and regard to public good. It is to be feared indeed that already the matter has proceeded ſo far, that the propagation of more juſt ideas may tend to the injury of not a few; but is better to hazard this conſequence, than to forbear a diſcuſſion, which may contribute to prevent the further progreſs of a ſpirit which may be productive of a general calamity.

Nothing can be more erroneous than the foundation upon which are built the hopes of thoſe, who conſider the preſent prices of ſtock as ſtill ſhort of what they will attain at a period not far diſtant, and who make vaſt ſpeculations on that idea. It is common to hear it ſaid that Britiſh four per cents. are above par—Why then ſhould not American ſix per cents. be worth thirty ſhillings in the pound?

They cannot be ſo, for the moſt obvious reaſons:—The market rate of intereſt of money in England is four per cent.—in the United States it is not leſs than ſix, excluding the operation of thoſe cauſes, which at preſent raiſe it beyond that point. A citizen of Great-Britain will not purchaſe ſtocks in this country which yield him only four per cent. when he can purchaſe thoſe of his own at the ſame rate. Diſtance will be an objection to it—He cannot turn his property here as quickly as if it were in his own country, either to apply it to any beneficial undertaking, or to ſecure himſelf on the proſpect of any diſaſtrous event in public affairs—He cannot receive the dividends as expeditiouſly in one caſe as in another—He muſt pay a commiſſion to agents, who receive and remit, and is ſubject to loſs from the ſtate of exchange. All theſe differences cannot but be eſtimated as equivalent to one per cent. Hence American ſix per cents. conſidered as a perpetuity, could not be worth more than 24s. in the pound. Conſidered as a fund redeemable in certain proportions, they are worth conſiderably leſs.

Turn to Holland—The uſual rate of intereſt given there by foreign powers, and hitherto by the United States, computing the charges, is not leſs than 5 1-4 per cent. Suppoſe, as is not improbable, the United States ſhould be able to borrow there in time to come at 4 3-4 per cent. including charges; ſuppoſe even four, which is remote and improbable, as allowance muſt be made for the ſame circumſtances which have been mentioned in reſpect to England, the concluſion muſt be the ſame in relation to Dutch as to Engliſh purchaſers. It is not probable that the Dutch capitaliſt will be diſpoſed to ſpeculate in the funds here, when they yield leſs than 5 per cent.

It ought to be remembered that the United States have ſtill conſiderable loans to make in Holland to pay the arrears to France; and that they will continue to have from year to year, for ſeveral years to come, loans to make to reimburſe the inſtallments of the foreign debt, which will be yearly falling due. This employment for Dutch capital in new loans to the government of the United States, will neceſſarily impede ſpeculations in the exiſting debt, when they no longer afford a conſiderable profit.

Let it alſo be recollected, that both Engliſh and Dutch capitaliſts are diſcovering, that lands, canals, and a variety of other objects, afford ſcope for ſpeculation more profitable than the funds; and that, when no longer allured by conſiderable profit, they will divert their ſpeculations from the latter to the former. This has in fact already begun.

That foreign ſpeculations in our funds have of late abated, may be inferred from the preſent ſcarcity of bills on Europe, and the ſudden riſe in the rate of exchange.

How then are theſe high prices which ſome people dream of to be ſupported? Is our own capital equal to it? When the funds ſhall no longer yield even five per cent. and foreign purchaſes are at an end, who will be found to deal in the funds, while immenſe tracts of waſte land, as well as commerce and manufactures, invite to a far more profitable employment of money?

The cauſe of ſo many being now embarked, is the expectation of ſtill higher prices from foreign purchaſers; but when it is diſcovered that this expectation has been too ſanguine, it may be counted upon that a large part of the domeſtic capital now engaged in the game will be withdrawn.

With regard to bank ſtock, it is more difficult to reaſon with preciſion. The imagination has here too much ſcope. Dividends from twelve to fifteen per cent. are talked of; but it is not difficult to ſhew that theſe are impoſſible; and on cool examination it will appear that even eight per cent. which ſeems to be the loweſt ſuppoſition, is a point not too much to be calculated upon.

Stating 3-4 of the whole capital as drawing an intereſt from the government of 6 per cent.—This will only be 4 1-2 upon the entire capital. Suppoſe the rate of diſcount to be 5 per cent. as it is the general opinion it ought to be, and ſuppoſe employment found for the whole capital, inaſmuch as the bank cannot lend beyond its capital, it cannot make more by its diſcounts and loans than 5 per cent. Hence the whole income of the inſtitution, on the moſt favourable ſuppoſition, can never exceed 9 1-2 per cent. from which is to be deducted the expence of management.

The current calculations on this ſubject include the depoſits as a ſource of additional profit; but they will be no otherwiſe ſo, than as they will enable the bank to operate beyond its ſpecie capital. They cannot enable it to have a greater ſum at intereſt at any one time than 10,000,000 dollars; for though the debts of the bank may exceed its capital, to the extent of the depoſits, yet as the credits given for the depoſits will carry no intereſt, the ſum of 10,000,000 will always remain the utmoſt limit of the loans and diſcounts of the bank, and will alone produce intereſt.

But the above product of 9 1-2 per cent. including charges of management, ought not to be counted upon. It ought to be remembered, that it is in the diſcretion of the Directors to have branches or not; and the propriety of having them, is a queſtion at leaſt of delicacy. If there are none, it is far from certain that employment will be found for the entire capital of the bank, in the ſenſe in which it is expected. I ſay in the ſenſe in which it is expected—for that part, which conſiſts of ſtock, is, by its very conſtitution, in employment—but the calculation is upon a double employment.

It ought alſo to be kept in view, that a part of the ſtock drawing intereſt from the public will be redeemable at pleaſure—and that the reſidue is redeemable in certain proportions. Whatever part from time to time may be paid off, cannot be replaced in loans to the government at the ſame rate of intereſt—ſince it is evident, in every view, that the government will not be diſpoſed to give more than 5 per cent. Theſe conſiderations go in diminution of the expected profits of the bank.

Upon the whole, if bank ſtock ſhall yield a nett profit of 7 1-2 per cent. it ought to ſatisfy every reaſonable expectation. It is to be hoped that while the directors are guided by a liberal temper, they will not be diſpoſed to run raſhly into forced and critical operations.

It were not an extravagant ſuppoſition, that the ſtock of the bank of the United States may ſettle down at fifty per cent. above par, and ſix per cents. at about ten per cent. above par, and other ſtock in the like proportion. But this is already ſhort of the ſtandard which governs the preſent courſe of ſpeculation, and far ſhort of that to which they ſeem to be progreſſing. Let prudent men beware!

It ought not to be overlooked, that our government is yet in its infancy, and that though, from its ſtructure, it merits all poſſible confidence, there may nevertheleſs be accidents which for a time would give a ſhock to public opinion, very pernicious to thoſe who out-run the limit of prudence.

A general Indian war, of which it muſt be confeſſed there is no preſent appearance, but which there are cauſes enough to produce; a war with any foreign power, which though not likely is poſſible in the ordinary courſe of human events; a ſtrong appearance of oppoſition in any quarter to any of the laws of revenue; the death of the Preſident, and a variety of other caſualties, the poſſibility of which ought not to be loſt ſight of, would very ſenſibly affect the ſtate of the funds in this country—where long habit and experience have not yet ſerved to confirm the ſtamina of public confidence.

Theſe remarks are deſigned as cautions againſt the exceſs of a ſpirit which has hitherto done good, but which carried to a certain extreme will do much harm. It is probable however they will be little attended to. For the Hiſtory of the public funds in every country affords examples of the ſame malady which appears to have ſeized many among us, and for which the only cure has been found to be—the diſcipline of the ſufferings which have tended it.

Advice, if ſolid, may however prevent the diſeaſe becoming altogether epidemic.

A REAL FRIEND TO PUBLIC CREDIT.

Intelligence from the Camp at Fort Pitt.

"On Tueſday the 19th inſt. a ſcouting party, commanded by Lieut. Shaffner, arrived in Camp, having been abſent three days without ſeeing any Indians.

"On the 20th, Capt. Slow arrived from Fort Franklin, who informs us, that on the 12th ult. Half-Town and New-Arrow gave them information that a ſloop full of Indians had been ſeen on Lake Erie, ſailing for Preſque Iſle; their object, it was ſuppoſed, Fort Franklin. He likewiſe informs us of a centinel being fired upon by ſeveral Indians, who returned the fire without effect.

"Yeſterday two men arrived in Pittsburg, the remainder of an expreſs of twelve, from Fort Waſhington, that had been fired upon by upwards of twenty Indians, ſix of them were wounded, and two killed.

"Major Patterſon, with Capts. Doyle and Beattie, arrived in Camp laſt evening."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, July 21.

"We have this day received information from Port-au-Prince, that the people there have ſent back to Bourdeaux the Guineamen from that port, with their cargoes of ſlaves, and told the captains that they might go and ſell their negroes in France. They are very angry with the merchants of Bourdeaux, who, they ſay, together with the Pariſſians, compelled the national aſſembly to paſs the decree in favor of the people of colour. Affairs here are in a very bad ſituation. I ſhall ſell all my merchandize at any price, and return to Philadelphia, if poſſible before they go to fighting among themſelves. Spain has ſent two regiments to this iſland, part of them are ſtationed on their frontiers, and it is ſaid, that they expect more."

A ſpecial ſeſſion of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Pennſylvania Diſtrict of the middle circuit, was yeſterday held in this city.

The Judges, WILSON and IREDELL, preſent.

The following gentlemen were qualified, viz. Grand Jurors.

Hilary Baker, Jacob Weaver, Peter Knight, Samuel Jones, George Wilſon, James Cooper, Emanuel Walker, Andrew Douglaſs, Peter Thompſon, Thomas Coats, Daniel Richards, James Hartley, John Campbell, Manuel Eyre, Samuel Braſher, Jacob Servoſs, Thomas Hopkins, William Bowers.

Judge Wilſon delivered an excellent charge, and the jury having withdrawn, returned with a bill, charging Eleanor M'Donald with having committed a larceny, in having taken the goods of Henry Williams on the high ſeas; whereupon the ſaid Eleanor pleaded —not guilty. Having been aſked whether ſhe had engaged a counſel, ſhe replied in the negative; whereupon the Court informed her that they would appoint a gentleman of the bar to advocate her cauſe.

Laſt Friday afternoon, a fine boy of fourteen years old, whilſt playing on the boom of a veſſel at Market-ſtreet wharf, was unfortunately thrown off by an accident occaſioned by his play-fellows, and, in falling between the veſſel and wharf, it is ſuppoſed he muſt have had his ſkull fractured, as he never roſe.

Another boy was loſt the ſame evening at Kenſington, by venturing too much amongſt a party of boys who went to a ſwimming-match.

After all that has been ſaid in the public prints, to caution parents againſt indulging their children with too great a liberty of wandering along the wharves, how can they expect any other than ſuch fatal conſequences? But it is not in one or two inſtances that the public in general have a right to complain of the unreſtrained licence given by ſome individuals to their children; for it is not uncommon to meet half a dozen unlucky boys, late in the evening, returning (ſome times intoxicated) with fowling-pieces on their ſhoulders, charged with ſmall ſhot, after an afternoon's diverſion of bird-ſhooting. If a peaceful citizen ſhould come in their way, it is very probable he will be inſulted; and many are the accidents that happen to women and children who may be riding in carriages, as it is a certain rule with thoſe lads of powder to fire away all their ammunition as they traverſe the road home to their affectionate mothers.—If, however, thoſe mothers were to hear their offſpring ſwearing and ſwaggering in ſome improper places about town, they would certainly feel ſome regret at the idea of having ſuffered them to become gentlemen at large before they have gained their fifteenth year.

By accounts received from St. Croix, ſo late as the 2d inſt. we are informed, that the price of flour there was about 5 dollars per barrel; and it could alſo be bought at St. Euſtatia for the ſame price.

A correſpondent who is not ignorant of medicine or philoſophy, ſays, that in the preſent ſpeculations about SCRIP, through which ſome have turned raving mad, and others are ſo agitated that they appear on the borders of infanity, he would recommend to the dealers in the aforeſaid article, to be temperate in regard to eating and drinking, to uſe but little animal food, and ſome but little wine; to avoid expoſing themſelves too much to the hot ſun (which in the dog days is particularly productive of infanity) and to procure, if they can, their regular hours of ſleep. He

would recommend to them as a philoſopher not to confine their ideas too much to any loſs which may accrue in their ſpeculations, as that loſs may in ſome future time be redeemed, and to reflect upon what is wiſely ſaid by the Poet,—

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

In addition to the reaſons lately given why boys ſhould not be permitted to indulge a ſanguinary diſpoſition, in the wanton maſſacre of cats,—the very rats themſelves have ſtepped forward in the critical moment, to furniſh us with a new argument, in favour of that uſeful race of domeſtic animals.—A houſe burned to the ground, by a rat's carrying off an ill-extinguiſhed candle?—Had this happened in the dead of the night, the whole family might have periſhed in the flames. On the other hand, a good cat might have prevented the miſchief, by keeping the rats in proper ſubjection. Wherefore, let boys beware how they deſtroy the cats, leſt, for their pains, they be roaſted alive in their beds! Let nurſes alſo beware of leaving lighted candles any where within reach of rats! for we could produce many inſtances of their being thus carried off by thoſe miſchievous vermin.—Lamps are, on many accounts, much ſafer.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed Timothy Pickering, Eſquire, Poſt Maſter General.

Captain Cochran, in his paſſage from Oporto to this port, on the 7th inſtant. in lat. 39. 22. lon. 69 W. ſpoke the Jane of London, Rogers, from Philadelphia, for Cadiz, out 6 days, all well.

The ſhip Amſterdam Packet, Norris; brig Hannah, Latimer; brig Fair Hebe, Fenour; and Captain Glover, all failed from Oporto about the ſame time with Captain Cochran, for this port.

The following veſſels were arrived at Oporto from Philadelphia, on the 25th of June laſt, viz.

Ship Trial, Volance; ſhip St. Pedro, de Caſta; ſnow Scipio, Breaklebanck; ſnow Harmony, Pell; brig N. S. del Carmon, Briegas.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

BANK SCRIP NO BUBBLE.

	Dolls.
300 dollars ſix per cent. ſtock, at 22s. is 10 per cent. advance, - - -	330
Add ¾ of ſpecie payment, - -	75
Amount of American bank ſtock, excluſive of the firſt payment of 25 dollars ſpecie,	405
400 dollars Britiſh bank ſtock, at 80 per cent. advance, is - - - -	720
Deduct the coſt of American bank ſtock excluſive of firſt ſpecie payment, -	405
The value of Scrip, ſuppoſing a ſhare in the National Bank of the United States equal to a ſhare in the Britiſh Bank. - -	315

BANK SCRIP.

An Eſtimate of the real value of Scrip, ſuppoſing the Bank of the United States to divide ſeven and an half upon the whole capital.

	Dolls.
6 millions of dollars on 6 per cent. ſtock, at 6 per cent. - - -	360000
4 millions do.—caſh credit muſt produce a profit, after paying all expences and making a proper return for contingencies of nine and three quarters per cent. -	390000
10 millions at 7½ per cent. - -	750000
One ſhare of bank ſtock, rated at 400 dollars at 7½ per cent. - - *Dolls.*	30
To give the purchaſer 6 per cent. it ſhould ſtand thus:	
300 payable in 6 per cent. ſtock, the prime caſh price 22/6 in the pound, - *Dolls.*	337 50
3 16ths payable in ſpecie, - -	75
716—Scrip, - - -	87 50
Dolls.	500

Which, at 6 per cent. will give 30 dollars; therefore the real value of ſcrip is no more than 87 dollars 50 cents.

The coſt of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, to thoſe who are obliged to purchaſe 6 per cents. at 22/6, or 12½ per cent. above par, will be as follows.

1-16th Scrip, 4th July,	25 dollars.
3-16ths, 1ſt Jan.	75
12-16ths, in 6 p. ct. at 22/6,	337. 50
makes	437. 50

Which is 37½ dollars advance.

But if we add the intereſt on 25 dollars, until the time of the firſt dividend (2 years); together with the intereſt on 75 dols. for 18 months, alſo a year's intereſt on the advance of 37 50-100ths dollars on the laſt payment, this will bring the firſt coſt of a ſhare to 447 dollars.

The United States will have 5000 ſhares, on which they will expect the ſame advantage by diſcounts, as any other ſubſcribers, becauſe they have given good valuation. All the other ſubſcribers together will hold 20,000 ſhares, and the whole capital of 10,000,000 of dollars, is certainly worth an intereſt of ſome rate or other. But let us examine how much of this capital can be reaſonably employed in the diſcount trade.—I believe the moſt ſanguine calculator will not ſay, that in Philadelphia a larger ſum can be kept out at diſcount than 800,000 dollars.

Suppoſe at Boſton	500,000
New-York	600,000
Baltimore,	300,000
Charleſton,	300,000
At all the other branching Banks,	1,500,000
Making	4,000,000.

The intereſt on which is only 240,000 dollars per annum, which gives no more than an intereſt of 2 40-100ths, or 2 2-5ths per cent. on the whole capital of the Bank, to which adding the intereſt on the ¾ or 6 per cents. which is equal to 4 ½ on the whole, we get 6 90-100ths per cent. which is as high a calculation as can reaſonably be made—indeed it is rather too extravagant, becauſe the United States will not pay 6 per cent. on the ¾, but only on 6,000,000, which is the 3-5ths of the whole.

But to thoſe who ſpeculate ſo deeply as to pay 225 dollars for Scrip, the Bank muſt yield an intereſt of upwards of 15 per cent. upon the ſum they may have out at diſcount: and to ſuch as have parchaſed at 300, no leſs intereſt than 25 per cent. on the ſame would pay them common intereſt for their advances.

But out of the 6 and 9-10ths per cent. above quoted, a deduction of nearly three ſhillings in the pound ſhould be made for the ſalaries of the officers, which will reduce it to under ſix per cent. and there is another objection yet—that inſtead of keeping four millions of dollars conſtantly out at diſcount—it is thought that three millions will be the extent, which reduces the profits twelve ſhillings per cent. more.

We are happy to obſerve, in the late papers, ſo many honorable teſtimonies of the attention and humanity of the captains of paſſenger-ſhips from Ireland. Such certificates, beſides the preſent gratification, which they afford to every humane boſom, will alſo anſwer a very deſirable purpoſe in future. For, ſince the cuſtom is now eſtabliſhed, the bare ſilence of the paſſengers would henceforward be looked on, as ſufficient condemnation of both the Captain and the veſſel. And if once the Captain of one of theſe ſhips ſuffers the "*Mark of the Beaſt*" to be written on his forehead, or on the ſtern of his veſſel, he will probably never again be able to procure a ſingle paſſenger. It is therefore incumbent on him to guard againſt this, by taking care to lay in plenty of good wholeſome proviſions, and by treating the paſſengers with all poſſible tenderneſs and humanity during the voyage.

Not very long ago, numbers of the poor induſtrious Iriſh, who would have been happy to poſſeſs a few acres in our back country, would, nevertheleſs, as ſoon have ventured on a voyage to the moon, as to America. Excluſive of the inconveniences of a tedious navigation, they had moreover much to apprehend from ſcanty proviſions, and bad treatment, during the paſſage. On the latter ſcore, their fears are now entirely removed: and in conſequence, we every day ſee a hardy induſtrious race of men pouring into the country, to ſettle our back lands, and to encreaſe the riches of the Union, from thoſe very foreſts, which now only ſerve as lurking places to a treacherous blood-thirſty foe; but which will ſoon, by the vigour of the Iriſh arm, be converted into fertile plains, ſmiling with golden harveſts, and echoing with the voice of flocks and herds.

The great influx of new ſettlers from Ireland to this country, is productive of three-fold benefit. The laboring induſtrious poor who remain at home, may reaſonably expect more conſtant employment, higher wages, and better treatment, in proportion as the number of their competitors is diminiſhed by Emigration. America, on the other hand, is benefited by emmigration, as ſhe ſees her population encreaſed, by the addition of a number of valuable men, who, even if they bring not much wealth, bring induſtry, arts and manufactures,—the ſureſt ſource of wealth. The emmigrants themſelves are alſo benefited, by ſettling in a land of freedom and plenty, where they may enjoy the fruits of their labour, each under the ſhade of his own vine and fig-tree, without trembling at the frown of an hereditary deſpotic landlord, who leaſes them out a ſcanty portion of the ſoil, for perhaps the whole yearly value of its produce.

When the laboring claſſes of people, in America, compare their ſituation with that of the poor in Ireland, as deſcribed in the late papers, what reaſon they have to bleſs that kind Providence, which originally placed them in, or ſince happily conducted them to, this land of peace and plenty! Here every man, who is able and willing to work, is ſure of employment: here alſo the working man receives a generous price for his labour; and this, together with the plenty and cheapneſs of proviſions in our markets, will always enable him to live in what may be called a ſtate of luxury, when compared with the manner, in which men of the ſame trade live,—we'll not ſay in Ireland alone,—but in almoſt every country of Europe.

From PELOSI's *Marine Liſt.*

By direction of the Marine Society of Salem, a column 22 feet baſe, 54 feet high, was erected on the northern point of Baker's Iſland, (ſo called) at the entrance of the harbour; as a land mark for ſeamen, bound to Salem, Beverly, Manchеſter or Marblehead. It will be painted a bright red; when its relative diſtances and bearings from the breakers, ſhoals, or other objects, are aſcertained, information will be given.

John Goodhue, of the ſloop Three Siſters, on the 9th July, in lat. 21. 34. long. 63. 22. ſpoke the ſchooner Rebecca, Samuel Nowel, maſter, from Savannah, bound to Martinico, out 29 days; had ſprung a leak, and kept away for Cape-Francois.

Captain Little, of the brig Rebecca, on the 4th July, lat. 25. long. 65. ſpoke Captain Bentley, from New-London, bound to Jamaica.

Captain Webb, of the brig Sophia, from Aux-Cays, on the 30th July, on the weſt ſide of Haneaga, ſpoke the ſchooner Friendſhip, Captain Ford, of Virginia, from Aux-Cays, bound to Virginia, who was taking in fifty puncheons of rum from the wreck of the Engliſh brig ——, Captain Wilſon, from the north ſide of Jamaica, who had run on ſhore of the weſt ſide of Haneaga---veſſel loſt, crew and great part of her cargo ſaved.

Captain Montley, of the brig Falmouth, on the 15th July, in lat. 19. 30. long. 63. ſaw a number of bales of tobacco floating on the water, took up two marked S W C.---alſo, a ſteering ſail boom. July 30, in lat. 40. 5. N long. 67. 80. ſpoke brig Hannah of Boſton, Powers, 6 days out.

Captain Angus, of the ſhip Ceres, on the 6th July, in lat 43. 51. long 34. ſpoke the ſhip Tortola Packet, from Tortola, bound to Falmouth. On the 20th July, lat. 42. ſpoke the brig Charlotte, from Marblehead, bound to Cape-Francois; out 9 days. On the 1ſt Auguſt, lat. 41. long. 63. 30. ſpoke brig——, from Lamach, bound to Barbadoes.

Captain Caſſady, of the Ship Sally, from Killibegs, on the 21ſt June, in lat. 43. 30. ſpoke the Minerva of Philadelphia, from Virginia, bound to Hamburg; out 12 days —all well.

Captain John Steepart, of the brig Dolphin, from Wilmington, (N. C.) bound to Jamaica, lately put back in diſtreſs, being weakly manned, and the crew ſickly, the veſſel leaky, and not help ſufficient to keep her free.

Captain M'Lellan, of the brig Mary, from Dublin, on the 13th June, 25 leagues diſtant from the bar of Dublin, ſpoke the brig Sylvia, Amos Oakman, from Boſton, bound to Liverpool; out 38 days. On the 17th July, ſpoke the brig Sullivan, from Salem, bound to Briſtol; out 44 days.

Captain Paul, of the brig Molly, from St. Croix, 46 leagues out of the Capes, ſpoke the ſchooner Venus, Captain Green, of Alexandria, from Liſbon, bound to Alexandria.

Died on Friday laſt at Germantown, where he reſided a ſhort time for the benefit of his health, impaired by a lingering conſumption, Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, Printer, of this city. He was a native of Berwick upon Tweed; and during a reſidence of about five years in Philadelphia, ſupported a good character and acquired many friends.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your votes and intereſt, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, at the two laſt Elections, induces me to ſolicit a continuance of your favors, in voting me to that office at the enſuing Election; aſſuring you that no exertions ſhall be wanting to merit the truſt repoſed in,

GENTLEMEN,
Your obliged humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12th, 1791.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living near the Head of Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, on the night of the 29th of the laſt month, two GELDINGS, the one a bright bay, five years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his near hind foot white, his right knee ſomewhat larger than the other, trots and canters well, and will pace when held pretty hard, light made and low in fleſh; the other a ſorrel, ſeven years old, with a blaze face, 15 hands high, his left fore and off hind feet white, paces, trots and canters well, both his fore legs are ſplinted, though the left one the moſt, moves wide behind. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid horſes, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or for either of ſaid horſes SIX DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges allowed.

JOHN RICKETTS, jun.
PEREGRINE BRISCOE.

10th Auguſt, 1791. ‡

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, the 15th day of January, 1791, we the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed in an action of attachment againſt William Morgan, late of Upper-Makefield townſhip, in the county of Bucks aforeſaid, an abſconded debtor, at the ſuit of John Taylor, do hereby give notice to all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid Morgan, as well as thoſe indebted to him, to attend at the houſe of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown aforeſaid, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that a dividend of ſaid Morgan's effects may be made according to law.

WILLIAM BUCHMAN,
SAMUEL YARDLEY,
JACOB JANNEY, } Auditors.

Newtown, Auguſt 6, 1791. §

WHEREAS a certain Britain Eſtell, of Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, fraudulently and illegally obtained a Note from me the ſubſcriber, in Plumſtead townſhip, county and ſtate aforeſaid, bearing date the 27th day of July laſt, for the payment of Five Pounds, and being determined not to pay the ſame, both from equitable and legal principles; therefore I do hereby adviſe and forewarn all and every perſon and perſons not to take an aſſignment upon the ſaid note, or accept it for any valuable conſideration. Given under my hand this 5th day of Auguſt, 1791. ‖ EDWARD MOORE.

Chocolate *and* Muſtard,

Manufactured and ſold, wholeſale or retail, by

CHRISTIAN HAHN,

At his houſe, No. 104, North Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. He gives the higheſt price for Muſtard-ſeed.

For SALE,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS and tracts of LAND, contiguous to each other, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Egg-Harbour, about twelve miles and an half from Cooper's ferry, in Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

One of ſaid tracts contains 110 acres, on which are erected a good frame houſe and barn, a fine orchard of fruit trees, with a variety of peaches, pears, cherries, &c. and a well of excellent water before the houſe. There are about 15 or 20 acres of meadow in this tract, adjacent to Cooper's creek, and ſufficient wood-land for firing.

The other of ſaid tracts contains 50 acres, whereon are erected a two ſtory frame meſſuage and kitchen, barn, ſtables, ſheds, &c. being an old accuſtomed tavern, well known by the name of Harker's or Cooper's tavern, has a pump of very good water before the door. This tract has an excellent orchard thereon, is about one half improved and under fence, whereof ſix acres are meadow, and ten acres more may be made.

The whole premiſes are in very good repair, and under a cedar fence; the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, in the vicinity of ſeveral ſaw and griſt mills, and public landings: The tavern houſe is perhaps as good a ſituation for that buſineſs as any in the ſtate, being on the high road much frequented by travellers and others, and has been greatly approved of and warmly recommended by ſeveral gentlemen of Philadelphia, who have viewed the premiſes. They will be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Further particulars may be learnt, by applying to *John Aborn*, at the mouth of Raccoon creek, on the Delaware, or to *Ziba Kellum*, at the Northern-Liberty ferry, in Callowhill-ſtreet.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, 6 miles from Philadelphia, on the Hartford or Haverford road, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABEL JEANES.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16th, 1791. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a brown MARE, about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 8, 1791. ¶ LLOYD JONES.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, June 21, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the ninth inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, ſpavined in both hind legs, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ THOMAS STEWART.

FOR SALE,

AN eligible ſituation for buſineſs, ſituated in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, about nine miles from the city, on the old York road, being a lot of ground, containing about eight acres, with the buildings thereon, conſiſting of a two ſtory ſtone houſe, with a ſtone ſtore adjoining; and as ſuch has been occupied for many years. For particulars apply on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber in Doyletown, Bucks county.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, jun.

Auguſt 1, 1791. ‡

ON the 29th ult. Eight Head of Store Cattle were left with the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Drover, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, by a perſon who called himſelf Abraham Merritt, which cattle are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as ſaid Merritt has ſince eloped. The owner or owners of ſaid cattle may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

PETER MERCKEL.

July 5, 1791. ‡

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, at No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO

A General Aſſortment of other Goods

as uſual. †

Sale of valuable LANDS.

At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, will poſitively be ſold, to the higheſt bidders, the following property, belonging to the eſtates of ſundry Bankrupts, viz.

The Eſtate of SAMUEL WHARTON.

NO. 1. A tract of land, being part of the Otſego patent, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres. The Otſego creek iſſuing from the Otſego lake, forms the line of a part of this tract, and makes it very convenient to water carriage.

2. A tract of ditto, part of the ſame patent, containing 1000 acres. The Anatricenton creek forms a part of the line of this tract, and both this and the former are within a few miles of the river Suſquehannah.

The Eſtate of LUDWICK KARACHER, reverted back.

3. A tract of patented land, called Hackerſburgh, ſituate on Dick's run, Bald Eagle townſhip, Northumberland county, containing 427¾ acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant, dated 17th Dec. 1784.

4. A tract of patented ditto, called Martinſburgh, on the waters of Bald Eagle, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, containing 400 acres, and allowance.

The Eſtate of SIMON FISHBAUGH.

5. A tract of patented land, in Wayne townſhip, Cumberland county, containing 422 acres and 20 perches, with allowance.

6. One tract of ditto, in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegheny county, containing 200 acres.

7. One ditto	ditto	200	
8. One ditto	ditto	235	135 perches.
9. One ditto	ditto	235	135
10. One ditto	ditto	235	135
11. One ditto	ditto	235	135
12. One ditto	ditto	235	135
13. One ditto	ditto	235	135
14. One ditto	ditto	235	128
15 One ditto	ditto	235	128

16. A tract of wood-land, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of Richard Smith and David Lyon, containing 20 acres and 73 perches.

17. Eight lots of ground in Aaronſburgh, Northumberland county.

The Eſtate of WILLIAM POLLARD, Eſq;

18. A valuable body of land, containing 31,000 acres, ſituate, lying and being in the county of Jefferſon, on the north ſide of Buffaloe-river, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſurveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of ſundry treaſury warrants entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a ſquare, ſaid to abound with timber, and to be plentifully ſupplied with water from ſtreams which paſs through it, and fall into Buffaloe-river. A plan whereof may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Capt. Thomas Hutchins, late Geographer-General to the United States, gives the following repreſentation of Buffaloe-river, in his topographical deſcription of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe-river falls into the Ohio on the eaſtern ſide of it, at the diſtance of 925 computed miles from Fort-Pitt. It is a very conſiderable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus or barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by canoes. The ſtream is moderate; the lands on both ſides of this river are of a moſt luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and uſeful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several perſons who have aſcended this river ſay, that ſalt-ſprings, coal, lime and free-ſtone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places.

The Eſtate of CHARLES YOUNG.

19. A tract of patented land, containing 1400 acres, ſurveyed by virtue of a land-office treaſury warrant, No. 16338, dated the 12th of May, 1783, lying and being in the county of Monongalia, and ſtate of Virginia, adjoining lands late of William Tilton, and Co. between the little Kenhawa river and a large creek that empties into the river Ohio, below the mouth of Hochocing.

20. A tract of patented ditto, containing 1000 acres, ſurveyed by virtue of a land-office treaſury warrant, No. 21516, dated 23d December, 1783, lying in the ſame county, and adjoining lands of Richard Claibane, Eſq; on the eaſt ſide of the little Kenhawa river, above the mouth of Hughes's river.

The Eſtate of JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

21. A tract of patented land, called Sugar-tree low-land, ſituate on the branches of Cockelannus-creek, Cumberland county, containing 302⅜ acres, and allowance, was ſurveyed the 18th of April, 1767.

22. A tract of patented ditto, called White Walnut-bottom, ſituate near Delaware river, in the ſame county, containing 308⅜ acres, and allowance, ſurveyed the 23d of April, 1767.

The above lands are on the north ſide of Juniata, about 26 miles above Carliſle, and within a mile of John Hamilton's mill.

13. A tract of patented ditto, containing 336 1-2 acres, ſituate on the waters of Loyal-Sock, about 16 miles above the mouth of the creek, in Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Samuel Finley, &c.

24. An undivided moiety of 292 acres of patented ditto, on the ſame waters, and in the ſame county, adjoining land of William Plunket, &c.

The Eſtate of WILLIAM DEWEES.

25. A tract of patented land, containing 395 acres, and 131 perches, ſituate on Shikſhinny-creek, about half a mile from the river Suſquehannah, in Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Jeſſe Greenfield, &c.

26. A tract of patented ditto, containing 247 3-4 acres, ſituate on the great road leading from Bedford to Milford, including a large ſpring on the eaſt ſide of the glades of Coxe's creek, in Milford townſhip, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Richard Wells, Richard Brown, &c.

The Eſtate of THOMAS DENTON.

27. A tract of patented land in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegheny county, containing 300 acres, being lot No. 16, in the ſecond diſtrict of donation lands.

28. A warrant of ſurvey, dated the ——— taken out in the name of William Gray, for 350 acres of land in Bedford county. The warrant is now with the Surveyor of the county, for the purpoſe of being laid, and the fees of ſurveying paid.

29. A warrant of ditto, in the name of Clement Smith, for 400 acres, in the ſame county. This warrant is alſo with the Surveyor.

The Eſtate of JOHN RHIMER.

30. A tract of patented land, containing 400 acres, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, on the waters of Two-lick-creek, about one and an half mile ſouth of the Cataning path, and 5 miles from the Weſt branch of the Suſquehannah river, adjoining lands of George Woods, Jonah Thompſon, &c.

31. A tract of patented ditto, containing 400 acres, ſituate on the ſame waters, and in the ſame county, is very rich level land, and a large proportion of meadow ground, adjoining lands of George Woods, William Shippen, &c.

The Eſtate of THOMAS and ROBERT HOPKINS.

A tract of cleared land, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, near the road leading to Burlington, and 4 miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 36 acres ----- perches, adjoining lands of Jacob Brown, Caleb Matlack, and others.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of Sale, by

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

July 11, 1791.

Philadelphia, Reading & Harriſburg STAGES.

THE Weſtern Stage, by way of Reading and Lebanon, to Harriſburg, ſtarts regularly from Mr. *Henry Epple*'s Tavern, the Sign of the Rainbow, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and from Mr. *Samuel Grimes*'s Tavern, in Harriſburgh, every *Thurſday Morning*, preciſely at 4 o'Clock, in Summer; and one Stage ſtarts every *Monday Morning*, at the ſame hour, preciſely, from Mr. *John Witman*'s Tavern, at Reading, to Philadelphia, from which place it ſtarts every *Friday Morning*, at the appointed hour, and returns to Reading. The very great pains that are taken by the Proprietor will, it is hoped, be a ſufficient inducement for a preference being given to his Stage.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

July 20.

WANTED,

A Perſon that can be well recommended, that is a good ſcholar, and well qualified to undertake the charge of a large Engliſh School, part of which is ſupported by donation. Any ſuch perſon may meet with encouragement, by applying to the Truſtees of White Marſh School.

White-Marſh, 27th of 7th Month, 1791.

HOWELL's

Small Map of Pennſylvania,

And the parts connected therewith, relating to the roads and inland navigation, eſpecially as propoſed to be improved by the late proceedings of Aſſembly,

Is now finiſhed and ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers and others.

THE Map is 30 inches long and 20 inches broad, exhibiting the rivers and other principal ſtreams, with the places of their moſt material obſtructions; the canal and all the other communications and portages, with the roads and places either to be improved or opened, as well as alſo the portage from Newtown point on Tioga river, to the Connedeſſago lake; and that from the Chetaughque lake to lake Erie. Shewing alſo the purchaſe lately made of the United States, the depreciation and donation lands, the county towns, and the principal roads throughout the ſtate, the degrees of latitude and longitude, &c. Copied from his large Map.---This Map is ſold at the low price of one French Crown, and may be had of Meſſrs. Bailey, Cruckſhank, Hall and Steiner, printers, and of the author, in North Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88.

READING HOWELL.

June 25th, 1791. 6w

CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well ſituated tavern, the ſign of the BUCK, in Second above Race ſteeet, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the firſt quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extenſive ſtables and ſheds, together with the large and roomy yard, (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third ſtreet, eſpecially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the ſuperior advantages this houſe enjoys, let it ſuffice, that very few have ſuch remarkable conveniencies. Thoſe who will honor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to pleaſe.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1791. tf

RECANTATION.

I The ſubſcriber, do acknowledge to have raiſed a report, which has been circulated, that Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH was on board the ſhip Conception, Capt. Henry Stevens, and other ſcandalous things, injurious to her character.

I hereby alſo declare, that the circumſtances I mentioned to Mr. James Iſdell, or others, reſpecting Mrs. Smith, were abſolutely falſe and without foundation in truth; that I never ſaw, nor was ever informed, that Mrs. Smith was on board ſaid veſſel, and I beg Mrs. Smith's pardon for the ſcandal it has occaſioned.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcribers having contracted with Samuel Hopkins for licences to manufacture Pot and Pearl Aſh, agreeably to his patent method, we, for our own ſatisfaction, attended ſeveral proceſſes on a large ſcale in calcining of aſhes, which was continued for eleven hours, and in juſtice to Mr. Hopkins, whom we found candid in his information, we think ourſelves bound to inform the Public that in the above time were completely finiſhed thirty-five buſhels of aſhes; it required very moderate labour for one man to calcine and diſpoſe of them in leeches; the wood conſumed did not exceed one quarter of a cord; not leſs than two of us have been preſent through the whole of a variety of experiments on different kinds of aſhes, which have produced from ſix to nine pounds, and upwards, of Pot or Pearl aſh to a buſhel.

Further we are of opinion that Mr. Hopkins's method is abundantly more eligible than the common proceſs, that the alkali is of a very ſuperior quality, and that the expence of erecting a furnace for igniting or calcining of aſhes will not exceed twenty to twenty-five dollars; and that the wood and labour will not be more than the old method.

JAMES ROGERS,
ADAM LINDSEY,
WILLIAM SHEPARD.

July 13. 3w

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road,

WILLIAM EISPHAM.

Blockley, July 6, 1791. tf.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. eptf

May 27, 1791.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merion townſhip, county of Montgomery, on the 10th inſtant, a Negro man, named WILL; he is a ſmart, active, well-made fellow, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has very red eyes, large lips and bad teeth, generally wears a falſe curl on the hinder part of his head; had on, or took with him, a round felt hat almoſt new, half-worn coatee, of a pearl colour, a home-made coating, a ſcarlet flowered everlaſting waiſtcoat with nankeen backs, white thread ſtockings, old ſhoes with brass buckles, two good ſhirts of flax and tow linen, and one pair of tow trowſers. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter ſhall get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham, Cecil county, and ſtate of Maryland, a Negroe Man, named JEM, a ſtout well made likely fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, twenty-ſeven years of age, is a cunning artful fellow, and can read and write: He had on, when he went away, an old grey cloth coat and veſt, and old cloth trowſers. The ſaid negroe hath been guilty (it is ſtrongly ſuſpected, and in part proven) of poiſoning ſix or ſeven negroes in the neighbourhood from whence he fled,---ſome of whom are dead, and others expected daily to follow; it is hoped therefore that every perſon of humane feelings will do their endeavour to have this atrocious villain apprehended. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid negroe in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, in order that he may ſuffer for his infernal crimes, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable expences, if lodged in Cecil county gaol, or brought to the ſubſcriber's houſe.

JOHN SLICER.

Cecil County, July 12th, 1791.

N. B. The above deſcribed negroe plays well on the violin. He left his maſter on the 14th of April laſt.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby agreeable to law, inform the Stock-holders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City Hall, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 21ſt of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſmall brown MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN MITCHEL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3195.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1791.

VIENNA, May 28.

We learn by a courier juſt arrived from Siſtovia, that Count Eſterhazy, and Baron de Herbert, have ordered their inſtructions to be tranſlated into the Turkiſh language for the peruſal of the Ottoman Plenipotentiary, and alſo delivered in the propoſitions, on the compliance with which his Imperial Majeſty will conſent to an immediate peace.

It is now aſſerted that the Auſtrian Miniſters are diſpoſed to remove every obſtacle to a pacification, and that they will comply with the wiſhes of the mediating powers; a circumſtance of which is confirmed by the anſwer given by the Emperor to Lord Elgin, the Engliſh Miniſter, when that Nobleman delivered the diſpatches from his Court into the hands of his Imperial Majeſty at Florence.

June 1.

It appears fully confirmed that the people in Hungary are not ſo quiet as they were ſuppoſed to be.

The lower claſs of women here ſeemed deſirous on the 29th of May, to imitate the Poiſſards of Paris. They had formed a ſcheme of ſtopping the carriage of the Archduke Francis, to the number of about three hundred, and to beg him to revoke the ordonnance reſpecting the purchaſe and ſale of the neceſſaries of life. His Royal Highneſs gave them to underſtand that they might ſend a deputation of ſix to him, but not to come in a body, as in that caſe he would regard them as rebels.

Meaſures were immediately taken accordingly.

PARIS, May 25.

Yeſterday a motion on Avignon was made, and the four following articles decreed.

"The Aſſembly enjoin their Preſident to wait on the King and pray him,

1ſt. "To ſend to Avignon and the Comtat Venaiſſin, agreeable to the deſires of the parties concerned, mediators between the contending armies, to bring about a ceſſation of hoſtilities, a neceſſary ſtep, previous to a definitive reſolution on the claims of France on Avignon.

2dly. "To employ all the means in his power to hinder the Belligerent troops from making inroads into France or otherwiſe injuring her inhabitants.

3dly. "To claim all French ſubjects, engaged in either army; and to cauſe an amneſty to be proclaimed in favor of ſuch as voluntarily return in the ſpecified time, declaring to be deſerters, all thoſe who refuſe to come back; and

4thly "To cauſe to be ſeverely puniſhed all perſons levying men for either party within the French territories."

The army has ceaſed to cannonade and bombard Carpentras; but it ſtill continues in its vicinity, perpetrating crimes of the blackeſt die; the Commander in Chief is the famous executioner, known by the name of Nicholas Coupetete (or Cut-Head) who ſtruck off almoſt all the heads that, ſince the Revolution, have been carried in triumph through the different parts of the kingdom; Nicholas's army having failed before Carpentras, it threatens to attack Avignon, force its gates, and cut off 40 heads!

The 16th inſtant a tumult happened at Caſtlenau, in which two officers and a private man loſt their lives

LONDON, June 10.

The PROROGATION.

At three o'clock his majeſty came in the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers; the ſword of ſtate was borne by earl Walſingham, and the cap of maintenance by earl Cardigan.

His majeſty being ſeated on his throne in his royal robes, with the uſual ſolemnities, Sir Francis Molyneux (Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod) was ordered to the commons, to command their immediate attendance on his majeſty.

The commons attended accordingly, and their ſpeaker addreſſed his majeſty to the following effect: That he held in his hand a bill enabling the governor and company of the bank of England, to pay into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, 500,000l. which cloſed the ſupplies granted by his majeſty's moſt faithful commons, for the ſervices of the year: That in the courſe of a long and laborous ſeſſion, his majeſty's faithful commons had given a recent inſtance of their duty and attachment to his royal perſon, by making a proviſion out of the aggregate revenue of the kingdom, for the relief of the civil liſt from an expenſe neceſſary to the maintenance and ſupport of one of the younger branches of his majeſty's royal and auguſt family:—Feeling the bleſſings of our own happy and eſtabliſhed conſtitution, his majeſty's faithful commons had on the ſame principles, provided a government for the province of Quebec: And that his majeſty's faithful commons had provided for the maintenance of the honour of his majeſty's crown, by coming to an unanimous vote to enable his majeſty's negociations, for reſtoring peace to the contending powers. He concluded by reading the title of the bank loan bill.

The bank loan and other bills agreed by both houſes, were immediately paſſed by the clerks in the uſual form.

His majeſty was then pleaſed to make the following gracious ſpeech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In cloſing the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, I cannot omit expreſſing my ſatisfaction in that zeal for the public intereſts with which you have happlied yourſelves to the conſideration of the different objects which I recommended to your attention.

"The meaſures which have been adopted for defraying the extraordinary expences of the laſt year, in ſuch a manner as not to make any permanent addition to the bublic burthens, and the proviſions which have been made for the good government and proſperity of my ſubjects in Canada, call for my particular acknowledgements.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I return you my thanks for the readineſs with which you have granted the ſupplies neceſſary for the public ſervice, and for the proof of your affectionate attachment in enabling me to provide for a part of the charges of the younger branches of my family out of the conſolidated fund.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I am not yet enabled to inform you of the reſult of the ſteps which I have taken with a view to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte: It is my earneſt wiſh that this important object may be effectuated in ſuch a manner as may contribute to the preſervation and maintenance of the general tranquility of Europe. I feel with the greateſt ſatisfaction the confidence which you have repoſed in me, and my conſtant endeavours will be directed to the purſuit of ſuch meaſures as may appear to me beſt calculated to promote the intereſts and happineſs of my people, which are inſeparable from my own."

Then the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, ſaid,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the 16th day of Auguſt next, to be then and here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the 16th day of Auguſt next."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

JUNE 11.

The following advices have been received from the Eaſt Indies by the Rodney, one of the Company's ſhips.

Extract of a letter from the Right Honourable Lord Cornwallis to the Right Hon. W. W. Grenville, dated Fort St. George, December 28, 1790.

IN purſuance of the intention which I notified to you in my letter dated the 15th of Nov. I left Calcutta on the 6th, to embark in the Veſtal frigate at Diamond Harbour, and, after a very proſperous paſſage, I landed here on the 13th inſtant. My time has been employed in attending to ſeveral important points of the civil buſineſs of this Preſidency, but principally in acquiring minute information of various kinds reſpecting the condition of the troops, of the magazines of proviſions and military ſtores, and of the nature of the different paſſes that lead into the Myſore country; and, after the moſt deliberate reflection, I have determined, inſtead of proſecuting the plan of the ſouthern invaſion, to penetrate, by the paſſes that lead from the centre of the Carnatic, and to commence our operations with the ſeiges of Ouſſore and Bangalore, unleſs Tippoo ſhould reſolve to hazard an action, and its event ſhall render it expedient to take other meaſures.

I have accordingly inſtructed General Meadows, who had approached Tritchinoply before my arrival at this place, after he ſhall have made the arrangements that I have directed for the ſouthern garriſons, to march the whole army from Tritchinopoly to Trinomale, immediately and there to form it in two diviſions, entering the enemy's country with one of them by the Changama paſs, and ordering the other to continue its march, as lightly equipped as poſſible, to meet with the reinforcement from Bengal, and a conſiderable quantity of heavy artillery, which I ſhall carry from hence, at Arnee, from which place it is my intention to proceed, to complete our battering train from the magazines at Vellore and Amboor, and to advance through ſuch of the paſſes in that quarter as may be found moſt convenient to form a junction with the other column near Ouſſore.

The diſtance between the columns will, at no period of the march, be very great, and the ruggedneſs of the country, as well as their own ſtrength, will ſecure them againſt any danger from an enemy, whoſe principal force conſiſts in cavalry, whilſt ſupplies of different kinds will be more eaſily obtained by the ſeparation of their route; and there will be at the ſame time an opportunity on the march to reduce or conciliate a number of Polygars, who would have it in their power either to facilitate or embarraſs the communication with our magazines in the Carnatic.

The accounts that I have received of the ſtate of the army, and of the magazines and military ſtores that have been collected at Arnee, Vellore and Amboor, upon which I ſhall have occaſion by the intended plan of operations to depend for Supplies, have given me great ſatisfaction: but above all, the liberal and friendly manner in which General Meadows has aſſured me of his cordial aſſiſtance and ſupport in the execution of any meaſures that I may adopt whilſt it reflects the higheſt honour upon his own character, has afforded me a gratification which it is not eaſy to deſcribe.

Copy of a letter from Major General Abercromby to Earl Cornwallis, dated Firickabad, December 22, 1790.

MY LORD,

In my laſt letter I had the honor of acquainting you with the capture of Cannanore, and the ſurrender of the force employed by Tippoo to defend it. The priſoners have ſince been removed, under an eſcort, beyond Billipatam river.

You will alſo have been informed of the ſucceſsful attack made by Colonel Hartley, at Firuggary, and his obtaining poſſeſſion of Firicackabad, the capital of Tippoo on this coaſt. His brilliant ſucceſs, and the good fortune of the detachment under my command, have not only opened the Paniaſie river, but completely cleared the Malabar coaſt, and left us at liberty for any furtner operations that may be thought neceſſary.

In order as much as poſſible to exert myſelf for the good of the ſervice, I determined to come to this place, and conſult with Colonel Hartley, on the moſt adviſeable plan to be adopted, conſiſtent with his orders. I arrived here this morning, and have now the honour of communicating our ideas on the ſubject.

Our laſt accounts from the army left General Medows in purſuit of Tippoo, and near Trichinopoly. As this movement makes it uncertain when he can aſcend the Ghauts, any operations of our's muſt depend on a knowledge of his intentions or expectations. If the General's determination for Col. Hartley ot join him ſtill remains in force, it is my intention to return to Bombay, and leave the troops I muſt have brought down at Tillicherry, after reinforcing Colonel Hartley with two native battalions for him to return to Paligant with. But if you are of opinion our joint force can be employed with greater effect, I am decided that a powerful diverſion might be made by us in the Canara country, provided it is probable that the grand army does not ſoon aſcend.

If fortunately, however, it is found practicable for it to move towards Seringapatam, we are of opinion that we can march from hence with our force, and all the ſtores for the grand army, through the Tambercherry Paſs, and join it above the Ghauts.

Theſe I have the honour to aſſure you are our ſentiments; how far they may accord with your intention it is impoſſible for me to decide. We mean, however, to remain until your orders arrive. Colonel Hartley to the ſouthward of Tellicherry, and my detachment between Decla and Cananore.

The neceſſity of our ultimate deciſion on theſe points has induced us to ſend an expreſs immediately with this letter; and we have to entreat that poſitive and immediate orders may be given us how to act.

Captain Byron has been kind enough to bring me hither in his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix; I mean to return with him tomorrow; and I am pleaſed at an opportunity of aſſuring you he has been of eſſential ſervice, not only in a well-directed fire from his ſhip, but in his exertions in forwarding the public ſtores and in landing with 2 eighteen pounders his marines, and part of his crew, to aſſiſt in the reduction of Carley.

I have the honour to be, &c &c.

ROB. ABERCROMBY.

Extract of a letter from the preſident and council of Fort St. George, in their political department, to the court of directors, dated January 20, 1791.

"After reciting many particulars, the ſubſtance whereof were mentioned before, they go on to ſay.

In a concluding paragraph of a letter from general Meadows, he ſtated that he had received a kind of overture to a treaty from Tippoo's miniſter, which, with the anſwer, he means to ſubmit to lord Cornwallis upon his arrival.

General Meadows, in his next letter informed us of his arrival at Trinchinipoly, where he propoſed remaining until he ſhould receive orders from lord Cornwallis.

We feel very ſincere pleaſure in reporting to your honorable court the complete ſucceſs of your arms on the Malabar Coaſt. Lieutenant-colonel Hartley, with his majeſty's 75th regiment, two battallions of native infantry, and a few artillery, gained a ſignal victory on the 10th ultimo, over a part of the enemy, conſiſting of 9000 diſciplined men, and 4000 Moplas. The battle was fought a few miles from Calicut, and was conducted with the greateſt coolneſs, but at the ſame time with the moſt determined courage, by our troops. Our loſs was trifling.

Lieutenant-colonel Hartley, in ſpeaking of the enemy's loſs, ſays, "One of their principal Sirdars, and above 100 men were found dead in the ditch and at the gateway.—Their wounded are very numerous. Huſſan Ally Cawn, two Sirdars, and about 900 men, are taken. Their loſs upwards of 1000 men."

The Colonel purſued the enemy to Firickabad, a new fort built by Tippoo, adjoining to Calicut; but the night before his arrival Mautaub Cawn, the leader of the party, with about 200 men, carried off, through the Tumbercherry paſs, all the public treaſure. The fort of Firickabad was evacuated, 1500 men laid down their arms. Baypore, and all the veſſels in the harbor, ſubmitted, as did 6000 inhabitants.

Shortly after the above advices were received that major-general Abercromby had arrived at Cannanore; that the fort had ſurrendered at diſcretion, and that all the troops in the neighborhood had laid down their arms, by which means, and in conſequence of the brilliant ſucceſs of colonel Hartley, Paniana river had been opened, and the Malabar coaſt completely cleared.

We have the pleaſure to inform you, that the Marattas and the Nizam ſeem at length determined to proſecute the war with vigor againſt the common enemy.

The Maratta army is now before Darwar, a principal fortreſs of Tippoo, on the ſouthern bank of the Kiſtna. The reduction of this place, which is expected ſoon to happen, will open the country for the invaſion of the rich province of Bednore, and give alarm to the center of the enemy's dominions. The Nizam's army, on the other hand, after taking the fort of Cumum, is now beſieging Kopaul, a place of much conſequence, which, in its fall, will enſure an eaſy conqueſt of the enemy's ſurrounding poſſeſſions, and effectually protect our northern Cicars. We hope, therefore, that Tippoo will ſoon be confined within the circle of the Myſore country, and that the enſuing campaign will terminate the war in a manner highly favorable to the ſecurity of the allies."

In another letter dated Jan. 28, 1791, they add, we have the honor to inform you that the army is now encamped at Vehout, about 14 miles from the preſidency; and that lord Cornwallis expects to begin to march towards the Myſore country in a few days.

June 14.

An account of a quarrel between ſome Engliſh and Pruſſian officers at Berlin, having been induſtriouſly circulated in ſeveral newſpapers, the following authentic extract from a private letter from Berlin, dated May 24, will ſhew how much this trifling circumſtance has been miſtated:

"The Duke of York was preſent at our review, as well as ſeveral other Engliſh gentlemen. Some of them came yeſterday intoxicated into the public walks, and behaved very rude, they were taken notice of by the mob, who uſed them very roughly, and a guard was obliged to be ſent for to reſcue them. They were conducted to the guard-room, and afterwards to their reſpective homes."

Proteſt againſt putting off the Jury Bill relating to Libels.

The order of the day being read for the ſecond reading of the bill, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts reſpecting the functions of juries in caſes of Libels;"

Moved, That the ſaid bill be now read a ſecond time.

Which being objected to,

An amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion, by leaving out the word [now] and inſering inſtead thereof [this day month.]

The queſtion was put, whether the word [now] ſhall ſtand part of the motion?

It was reſolved in the negative.

Then the queſtion was put, whether the words [this day month] ſhall be there inſerted?

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Diſſentient,

1. Becauſe we hold it to be an unalienable right of the people, that in caſes of Libel (as well as all criminal caſes) the jury ſhould decide upon the whole matter that may conſtitute the guilt or innocence of the perſon accuſed, and that in all caſes of Libel the jury ought not to be directed by the judge to the defendant or defendants, guilty merely on the proof of the publication by ſuch defendant or defendants of the paper charged to be a Libel, and of the ſenſe aſcribed to the ſaid paper in the indictment or information.

2dly. And becauſe we conceive that the ſaid right of the people is of the utmoſt conſequence to the freedom of this nation, and to that bulwark of its rights, the liberty of the preſs.

3dly. And becauſe we conceive that the bill ſent from the commons is well calculated to convey a Parliamentary declaration and enactment of the ſaid important right of the people, and becauſe we conceive every delay of ſuch declaration and enactment to be in the higheſt degree dangerous to the ſafety of the ſubject.

4thly. And becauſe we conceive that we cannot, with propriety, refuſe our immediate aſſent to propoſitions which no perſon in the debate did deny to be ſalutary, and becauſe we conceive that this delay tends to give countenance to doubts that we apprehend to be utterly ill-founded, and to encourage a conteſt of juriſdiction that can only be injurious to a regular and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in this kingdom.

Stanhope.

For the firſt and ſecond reaſons. *Radnor.*

Another proteſt againſt the ſaid motion is entered and ſigned, *Wentworth Fitzwilliam,*
Lauderdale,
Porcheſter,
Portland,
Hay.

June 17.

The fleet now at Spithead will ſail upon the firſt change of the wind; every thing, even to the laſt poſſible neceſſary, being on board. They will rendezvous in Leith Road, and there wait thoſe orders which the next diſpatches from Mr. Fawkner may render neceſſary.

Notwithſtanding thoſe oſtenſible appearances, either from the great plenty of money, or the unpopularity of a war, there appears to be little or no fluctuation in the public funds.

No officer in the navy is better calculated to command a ſquadron in the North Seas than admiral Hotham; a circumſtance, conſidering the difficulty of navigating them, of the higheſt importance at this juncture.

Yeſterday ſeveral applications were made at the admiralty for protections, but none were granted; nor is it expected any will, until the fleet fitting out have got their complement of men.

Yeſterday four more houſes of rendezvous for entering ſeamen were opened—at Shadwell, and two in Whitechapel.

The preſs on the river yeſterday morning was exceeding hot, almoſt every ſhip was ſtripped of its hands, and ſoon after a tender, with two hundred impreſſed ſeamen on board, ſailed from the Tower to the Nore

Government ſeem determined, by exemplary ſeverity, to cruſh that ſpirit of peculation which has ſo long diſgraced the Britiſh name in India.

The Attorney-General has filed an information, *ex officio*, upon the proviſions of the laſt bill, againſt Mr. Holland, lately arrived in the Rodney, upon a charge of having accepted a preſent of the enormous ſum of 120,000l. ſterling from a ſingle donor.

The court of judicature before whom, in all probability, Mr. Holland will make his appearance, conſiſts of 26 peers and 40 commoners. The priſoner has liberty to challenge 13 peers and 20 commoners.—With this reduction, the remaining names are to be put in a box, and the firſt 4 of the peers and 6 of the commoners, with 3 judges of the king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer, conſtitute the commiſſion. Seven will make a court, and the ſenior judge preſent will be the preſident. Subpœnas may be iſſued for attendance of witneſſes. Non attendance may be deemed a miſdemeanor. Prevaricators may be ſent to the fleet.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has been endeavouring to obtain another loan in Holland, in which ſhe has failed: an application to the ſame effect has been to Spain, the preſent exhauſted ſtate of her treaſury rendering a large pecuniary aid abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the war. Should a ſecond diſappointment occur, ſhe muſt eventually liſten to terms of peace on this ground alone.

In many places near London, the hailſtones on Monday laſt were nearly an inch in circumference; and the rain fell in torrents.

June 18. The preſent Turkiſh Miniſter is ſo intent on proſecuting the war, that he would have diſmiſſed M. Laſcarow, the Ruſſian Envoy, from his camp, but for the news of freſh inſurrections under the very walls of the Seraglio. The exertion, of the police are inſufficient to ſupply the capital with proviſions, and the ſpirit of oppoſition to the meaſures of Government is manifeſted in continual fires, which have extended to the ſuburbs of Pera and Galara. Thouſands of houſes have been conſumed.

It was yeſterday ſtrongly rumoured at the victualling office, that a contract will be made in a few days to ſerve the fleet with freſh proviſions on its arrival in Leith Roads. The general opinion is, that the firſt diviſion of the fleet will ſail as ſoon as the wind gets round from the preſent unfavourable quarter.

The fleet, in ſpite of two months preſſing, is ſtill very deficient of men; and, unleſs the Weſt-India ſhips come in in time to ſupply it, muſt put to ſea without its proper complement. This was the caſe with the fleet equipped laſt year; it was not completely manned, although ſix months were employed in preparing it for ſea.

Among the ſingular circumſtances which have rendered the year 1791 remarkable, we may note a gentleman who travelled alone, and all night, in one of the Northern ſtage coaches, on the 12*th day of June*, being ſo benumbed with cold, that when he arrived at his inn, he was unable to walk out of the carriage; he declares, that between day break and five o'clock, it hailed, ſnowed and froze.

The fermentation occaſioned in the Auſtrian Netherlands by the late attempt at a Revolution, has not yet ſubſided. A gloomy ſuſpicion and diſcontent are kept up, and the principal towns are frequently diſturbed by tumultuous conteſts of the oppoſite parties.

So prevalent are the alarms of war in Ruſſia, that two Dutch ſhips lately ſailed from Riga, without any cargoes on board. Many others have followed their example, and more are precipitately quitting that and the other ports for fear of a detainer.

The Ruſſians, it is now confirmed, have received a check before Brahilow, which has occaſioned them to raiſe the ſiege of that place.

The accounts brought by the Seraphis Eaſt-Indiaman, which arrived at L'Orient on Friday laſt, are in the higheſt degree favourable to the intereſts of this country in India. They ſtate, particularly, that Tippoo was reduced, by his repeated flights, to ſuch ſtraits as to be in actual want of common neceſſaries, even for his body guards; and in this perilous ſituation had at length made overtures for a pacification to Earl Cornwallis, in the moſt humiliating manner.

An expreſs arrived in town laſt night from Portſmouth, which ſtates, that the wind having come round to the ſouth-eaſt, the firſt diviſion of the fleet, under the command of admiral Hotham, had got under weigh, and at the time of the meſſenger's departure, moſt of the ſhips which formed his ſquadron were out of ſight of Spithead; and it was generally expected, that, if the wind continued fair, Lord Hood, with the remainder of the fleet, would ſoon follow.

June 21.

Mr. Fawkener had arrived at Petersburg 24th of May. We ſhall ſoon learn if his pacific miſſion had produced the deſired effect. In the uncertainty of the event, every thing is in ſuſpence in Pruſſia, as well as here. However, ſince Mr. Fawkener left Berlin, the letters from that capital make no mention either of the departure of the king, or of the march of the troops; and although the two Pruſſian armies continue upon the war eſtabliſhment, the preparations for a campaign are ſo languid, as to authoriſe, in ſome degree, the hope that all may terminate without a rupture.

The Poliſh monarch, in the godlike triumph of his heart, makes kings of citizens: and in imitation of that great authority, which ſaid "Let there be light, and there was light," this king ſays to his ſubjects, enjoy the light of reaſon—be free.

RETROSPECT OF *POLITICS.*

The preſent political ſituation of Europe is awfully myſterious.—The Empreſs of Ruſſia, with one foot in the grave, is exceedingly unwilling to give up the acquiſitions, the purchaſe price of which has been rivers of human blood.

Her favourite, equally devoured with ambition, and looking eagerly towards a throne, encourages his Imperial Miſtreſs to ſhed a little more blood, and to run the riſk of not leaving one rouble in her purſe, rather than give up the whole of her dearly bought conqueſts.

The King of Sweden is endeavouring to turn the preſent conjuncture of affairs to his own advantage: in what manner this may be eventually accompliſhed, probably his Majeſty does not yet know. It is policy, in the mean time, to appear enttirely neutral, and yet to make the greateſt military preparations which his finances can warrant, with a view to enhance the value of his friendſhip.

The Prince of Denmark, wiſe and prudent, and good far beyond what might be expected of him, wiſhes earneſtly and truly to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality, that his plans of reform, of benevolence, of induſtry, may not meet with any interruption. May his endeavours be crowned with the moſt complete ſucceſs!

While the Miniſtry adhere ſtrictly to their ſyſtem of profound ſecrecy, there are not wanting ſome very ingenious gentlemen, to whom the councils of the ſeveral cabinets of Europe ſeem to be well known. This, at leaſt, we ſhould be apt to gueſs, from the reports with which the public are daily amuſed — did we not know at the ſame time, that the ſtricteſt adherence to veracity makes no part of the creed of a thorough-paced newſmonger, and that a quick invention is the very life and ſoul of their daily communications. Certain it is, that ſince our laſt, no intelligence has arrived on which even a conjecture may be reaſonably founded, as to the iſſue of our preſent diſpute with Ruſſia. Our fleet is ready to ſail; and if the Baltic be the deſtination, which is not improbable, the Empreſs will confine her ſhips to port, and allow our fleet to parade at leiſure and return, perhaps with the loſs of a veſſel or two. She, in the mean time, may patch up a peace *pro tempore* with the Turks—and then laugh in her ſleeve to think how much trouble and expence we have incurred to do what ſhe can do without our aſſiſtance.

The Pluto fire ſhip, which went out of Portſmouth harbour on Friday laſt to Spithead, is painted jet black, and makes a moſt infernal appearance on the water.

BOSTON, Auguſt 13.

The Speculation Mania,

Which now rages in the United States, for bank ſtock, is unequalled by any thing ancient or modern, except South Sea or Miſſiſippi ſchemes. Of the latter we have an account in a letter from J. Dummer, Eſq. agent from Maſſachuſetts, at the Court of London, dated Paris, December, 5, 1719, to his friend in London, "I have," ſays he, "been here a month, and this is the firſt letter I have attempted to write. What takes up every body's diſcourſe here is the Miſſiſippi Stock, which is now at 2000, and has riſen 700 per cent. ſince I came to town. It would ſeem romantic to tell you what vaſt eſtates have been got, and from what ſmall beginnings. One of my Lady Oglethorp's daughters, whom I uſed to meet at the Dutcheſs of Hamilton's, and have now met at Lord Stair's, has got ſixty thouſand pounds ſterling, which is a hundred and fifty millions of livres, which ſhe took upon a bill of exchange, that ſhe drew on England, and was proteſted.—This good fortune has procured her the addreſſes of the young Count De Prevanar, who is to marry her, but it would be endleſs to go on upon this ſubject, I know you will wonder I did not put into the ſtock, to which I can only ſay, I had not hardineſs enough to do a thing contrary to all reaſon and good ſenſe, though the event of it has proved fortunate."

The rapidity with which the ſubſcriptions to the National and other Banks, have been filled up—evinces a great ſuperfluity of caſh in the U. States. It is to be lamented that more of it is not appropriated to commercial and manufacturing purpoſes.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 13.

As the daily riſe of Bank Stock, and ſcarcity of ſpecie for a medium of trade and commerce in this town, muſt determine the neceſſity of a ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of a bank therein:—it is requeſted, that all thoſe who wiſh to promote the public welfare by ſuch an inſtitution, would meet at the court-houſe on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to conſult and determine on the moſt eligible method of obtaining a branch of the national, or of eſtabliſhing an individual State Bank.

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 13.

We can aſſert, from unqueſtionable authority, that the report of M'Gillivry having quitted the Creeks, on account of their hoſtile diſpoſition towards the United States, is void of foundation.

The lateſt intelligence from Kentucky ſets forth, that Colonel Wilkinſon, with about twelve hundred volunteers, marched againſt the Savages of the Wabaſh on the 24th of laſt month.

The worm, deſcribed in the eaſtern papers, which proved ſo fatal to the graſs, has been felt with equal ſeverity in this and the neighbouring counties. This calamity, together with the amazing drought which has been experienced, has rendered the crops of hay lighter than ever were remembered in this neighbourhood:—the latter has been peculiarly unfavourable to the vegetable ſpecies in general—the corn, for want of the gentle dews of Heaven, ſeems parched within the huſk, and preſents a proſpect of a very melancholy nature, eſpecially to the induſtrious poor, who chiefly depend on this article for their ſupport.

WILMINGTON, Auguſt 20.

Such of the citizens as are willing to conſider of the propriety of forming themſelves into an aſſociation, for the protection of foreigners who tranſport themſelves to this country, with a view to ſettle among us, are requeſted to meet at the Town Hall *this day* at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated Aug. 20.

"You have my hearty thanks for the elegant preſent you ſent me of the "Leſſons to a Young Prince," in the London octavo edition. I had, however, previouſly read it in the edition printed in this city for Meſſrs. Berry & Rogers. Such, in my opinion, is the intrinſic excellence of the work, that it is not without good reaſon that ſome have imputed it to the maſterly pen of Junius. Who was the real author of Junius remains to this day a matter of uncertainty, whereas the writer of the Leſſons is well known in London to have been the celebrated Doctor Withers, who lately died in the Fleet Priſon, I am uncertain whether for debt or while he was ſuffering the ſentence of the law for publiſhing ſomething that was conſtrued into a libellous tendency. Men of Doctor Withers's independent ſpirit in writing and ſpeech, and who could attack the luxurious leeches and infamous paraſites of the court with ſuch brilliancy of learning and force of argument, could not expect much quarter from the men in power, and his expoſure of the corrupted government of Britain, muſt, no doubt, have highly provoked the animoſity of that countleſs hoſt of creatures in England, whoſe exiſtence depends upon credulity—perſuading the people that they are politically free and happy, at a time they are actually groaning under a weight of tyranny and inceſſant accumulation of intolerable taxes. Doctor Withers's doctrines, which are in fact ſtrictly republican, ought particularly to be attended to in a government like ours, particularly as we have obſerved for ſome years paſt, an unlimited endeavour from a certain quarter to make us in love with the monarchial form of government, againſt the evils and miſeries of which, as commonly adminiſtered by hereditary claimants, it ſeems the object of Doctor Withers to guard mankind, from the unfortunate experience of the ages that have preceded us."

We are informed that Bank Scrips were diſpoſed of by private contract at 200 dollars each on Saturday laſt.

Extract of a letter from Newbern, Aug. 4.

"Governor Blount has made a peace with the Indians in Cumberland government; which muſt render the military lands of greater value. The Indians have ſent out expreſſes to call in all their chiefs and warriors."

Cenſus of the ſtate of Virginia, as taken by the marſhal of that diſtrict, purſuant to law.

Free white Males of 16 years and upwards,	110,936
Ditto under 16,	116,135
Ditto Females,	215,046
All other free perſons,	12,168
Slaves,	292,627
	747,627

From a Portland Paper of Auguſt 8.

Arrived ſince our laſt, Captain Alexander Motley, in 18 days from St. Euſtatia—July 15 he ſaw a number bales of Tobacco, two of which he picked up. They were marked S. W. C. and contained 12 large rolls each—he alſo at the ſame time took up a ſtudle ſail boom.

By Captain Motley we learn, that the opening of Port

Louis had been prorogued till the firſt day of November next, with the ſame advantages as had been previouſly agreed upon with regard to the ſorts of proviſions and other objects mentioned by the aſſembly in May, 1790. The King's Commiſſioners authoriſe alſo in Courland-Bay, till the ſaid firſt day of November, the ſame importation as in Port Louis, and they have determined that the exportation of ſugar and cotton ſhall be permitted, till the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand livres ſhall be completed; notice whereof ſhall be given one month beforehand by printed advertiſements. All maſters of veſſels who ſhall come into Courland-Bay, ſhall be obliged to repair to the general Cuſtom-Houſe in Port Louis, both to enter and clear their veſſels, and to leave at the ſame a manifeſt, either of their inward or outward cargo—upon which they ſhall get their clearance.

Yeſterday afternoon the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth met, purſuant to adjournment.

On Monday evening, the 8th inſtant, after a painful illneſs, departed this life, in the 58th year of his age, much lamented, WILLIAM HAZLET, Eſquire, and on the Wedneſday following his remains were interred in the Preſbyterian burying ground belonging to Foggs-Manor church, in Cheſter county, attended by a numerous concourſe of people of every religious denomination, in whoſe countenances might be read their eſteem of him, and ſorrow for his removal.

He filled ſeveral important offices in church and ſtate, with integrity, reputation and dignity. He was the faithful monitor, the true friend, the kind huſband, the tender father, the indulgent maſter and the real chriſtian. The poor experienced the benevolence of his diſpoſition.

But to enumerate the merits of the deceaſed is not our intention; we truſt they have found a better repoſitory than a fugitive newſpaper could afford. His character and uſefulneſs are too well known, to derive any luſtre from encomium; and, as long as the one or the other are remembered, the death of William Hazlet, Eſquire, will be conſidered as a loſs to the community. Could the prayers of his friends, the widow and the fatherleſs, the attention of his Phyſicians, or the tears and ardent wiſhes of thoſe who knew him, have lengthened out a life ſo valuable, he would ſtill have lived—But

The immortal part has left its frail abode,
And ſoar'd ſublimely to its Saviour, God.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Obadiah Herbert, of Mount Pleaſant (in Middletown New Jerſey) to his friend in New-York.

"I have finiſhed my WHEEL, and it anſwers all the purpoſes I told you of.—It ſpins, doubles, twiſts and reels off the thread at the ſame time. The machinery is ſuch that it does not impair the velocity of the rim in the leaſt; and it is allowed by a number who have ſeen it, to be a complete piece of Machinery. Some of the beſt ſpinners ſay it runs as eaſy as they can wiſh, and anſwers the purpoſe extremely well."

Arrivals at LIVERPOOL, *June* 2

The Atlantic, Swaine, from Pennſylvania, with 522 bls. wheat flour, 226 bls. rye flour, 100 bls. Indian corn meal, 1500 buſhels Indian corn, 495 bls. turpentine, 11 bls. pot aſh, 18 tcs. bees wax, 465 pieces holly wood, 124 tcs. rice, 92 do. flax-ſeed, 22 tons pig iron, 4336 hhd. heading, 5950 barrel ſtaves, 80 oak boards, 400 hand-ſpikes, for E. and R. Bent; 5 barrels pot aſhes; 6 oak logs, P. Kennion.

The Atlanta, Hawley, from New-York, with 25 barrels pot and pearl aſhes, 73 barrels pearl aſhes, 6 do. pot aſhes for Rathbone and Benſon, 800 qrs. wheat, 2340 pipe ſtaves, 360 oak boards, 210 pine boards, 20 pieces pine ſcantling, 2 bls. hickory nuts, Nelſon and Pearſon; 36 bls. pearl aſhes, 13 pot aſhes.

The Baltimore, Cunyngham, from Maryland, with 336 tierces 19 half tierces linſeed, 76 barrels flour, 40 do. rice, 57 hhds. peaſe, 13580 bl. ſtaves, 1080 hhd. ſtaves for Rathbone and Benſon.

Capt. Wright, of the ſhip Siſters, on his paſſage from Georgia, in lat. 43, 45. long. 48. fell in with a very large iſle of ice, higher out of the water than the talleſt ſteeple in this town, and in circumference about two miles.

Captain Hanna, of the brig Bell, who lately arrived at Kingſton from Virginia, diſcovered a ridge of breakers in lat. 19, 53. N. long. 63, 40. W. which ſtretched north and ſouth about a quarter of a mile in length; they lie a little above the ſurface of the water, which Captain Hanna was the better enabled to diſcover, as the weather was moderate at the time he paſſed, and as their ſituation is not laid down in any of the charts, we have the greater ſatisfaction in communicating it to our readers.

Capt. Slewman, of the St. John, ſpoke, on the 11th ult. the brig Jenny, ——, from Philadelphia for Gibraltar, lat. 30, 20. out 8 days.

Capt. Brown, in the Eliza, left Montego Bay, Jamaica, on the 29th April. Spoke, on the 6th inſt. the ſchooner Dolphin, Nicholſon, from Boſton for this port, lat. 51, 3. long. 12, 52. On the 9th, a black ſided brig, figure head, name not known, from Boſton for this port, off Mizen Head, out 34 days.

On Sunday laſt, died in this city *Plunket Fleeſon, Eſq.*

Extract of a letter from an eminent Banker in London, dated May 4, 1791—to Doctor Ruſton of this city.

"We are glad to obſerve that you have ſucceeded in a *National Bank*, which we have no doubt will be attended with all the ſucceſs that you wiſh."

The Barque Prudence, Captain Miller, in 49 days from Fayal, to this port, on the 27th ult. in lat. 32. long. 52. W. ſpoke the brig Active, of Philadelphia, from Bayonne to this port, out 29 days, all well

The brig Phebe, Capt. Williams, ſailed from Fayal, for this port the 30th of June.

Captain Brown, who arrived here in 40 days from Madeira, ſays that the ſhip Enterprize, M'Calmont, was to ſail in a few days after him for this port.

THE great body of the people have not time to read voluminous works on the ſubject of goverment and the rights of man. Yet they ought not to be ſuffered to forget their own conſequence;—that it is from them alone, all power is derived;—and that it is beneath their dignity, to bow down and worſhip the work of their own hands. Theſe are truths, which though plain and ſelf-evident, are but too often forgotten, unleſs frequently inculcated on the public minds, by means of ſhort newſpaper publications, which ſoon ſpread among all ranks of ſociety. Short pithy paragraphs of this kind may be compared to muſkets or piſtols, that may be uſed by ſmall parties or ſingle perſons; while long voluminous works are like heavy artillery, that are fit only for regular-pitched battles, where numerous hoſts are engaged. It is a happy circumſtance, that the printers, throughout the United States, ſeem ſo generally attentive to their duty in this particular.

The people ſhould never loſe ſight of the idea, that they are OMNIPOTENT. It is no flattery to tell them ſo. The Sages, who penned the Declaration of Independence, laid it down, as a fundamental principle, that government derives its juſt powers from the *conſent of the people* alone; and that the people have a right to alter and even to aboliſh their forms of government. The Convention, who framed our preſent happy Conſtitution, acknowledged this truth, in ſaying, "We, the PEOPLE of the United States - - - - - *do ordain*," &c. Every ſtate of the Union has ſince confirmed it, by ratifying that Conſtitution. Let no man, therefore, who is a friend to the liberties of America, ever wiſh to divert the eye of the people from the view of their own Omnipotency!

If, at any future day, there ſhould ariſe in this country an ambitious man, who wiſhes to enſlave his fellow-citizens, his firſt ſtep will probably be, an attempt to diſguiſe the genuine features of republicaniſm, by overſhadowing them with a cloud of ſophiſtical arguments, calculated to blind the intellects of the people, and afford him an opportunity of invading their rights in the dark. In this, he will imitate the craftſy ſtratagem of the Sweep, who blinded his antagoniſt, by daſhing his ſooty cap in his eyes, before he would venture to attack him.

THE National Aſſembly themſelves ſeem at length apprehenſive, that the deſpots of Europe are forming a league againſt them. We need not be ſurpriſed, if they did: for it is natural enough, that they ſhould wiſh to deſtroy, in the cradle, that infant Hercules, from whoſe full grown ſtrength they expect no milder treatment, than the tyrants and monſters of ancient days experienced from the ſon of Jove.

"A nobler object (ſaid an ancient Philoſopher) never attracted the eye of Heaven, than a virtuous man ſtruggling with misfortune."—But ſhould the Kings of Europe combine to invade France, then, indeed, will the eye of Heaven be fixed on a more awful and intereſting ſcene, than has ever yet occurred in the annals of mankind;—twenty-five millions of men riſing in arms againſt the united forces of Europe, to decide (perhaps for ever) the fate of France, and probably of the whole Eaſtern World! The event of that conteſt reſtores mankind to their native liberty, or ſtrengthens their former chains with links of eternal adamant.

Should the ſons of Freedom, in France, finally triumph over all oppoſition, the Kings, Princes and Potentates of all the neighbouring nations will ſoon ſhrink into obſcurity, "hiding their 'miniſhed heads" at the approach of univerſal liberty, as the ſtars, whoſe luſtre ſhines but in the darkneſs of the night, vaniſh before the beams of the riſing ſun.

Should the Temple of Liberty be overturned in France, by a combination of the neighbouring Princes;—no doubt, the hand of triumphant Deſpotiſm, not content with extinguiſhing the ſacred fire that blazes on the altar, will drench the very aſhes with torrents of human blood, leſt the ſmalleſt latent ſpark ſhould ſtill remain to rekindle the flame in any part of Europe.

EXTRACTS.

FEW men are endowed with abilities to conduct the affairs of an extenſive empire, to direct its forces and finances, to regulate and improve its commerce, to dive into the arcana of its party politics, or to improve and amend its laws.—Fewer are the occaſions for their employment. But every man may be moral, temperate, induſtrious, independent, active and ſpirited; and, by example, as well as precept, help to render others ſo. Let none then complain, that he cannot ſupport the character of a patriot. Let none tax with preſumption thoſe who aſſume that character; nor let any perſons vainly imagine, that a declaration to preſerve inviolate the exalted rights and privileges of human nature, arrogates the powers of thoſe who are delegated to the buſineſs of government, or conveys an opinion of ſuperior merit or ſuperior virtue.

AN ample field is open in America, for the diſplay of true patriotiſm, in which every man, according to his opportunities and abilities, may ſuſtain the character of a patriot, and effectually and permanently ſerve his country,—not in idle theory, or vain ſpeculation—not in building towers of political happineſs, promiſing to reach the Heavens, but which end in confuſion—not like a Remora, by attaching himſelf to the bottom of the veſſel of government, and retarding its operations,—but by earneſt endeavours to preſerve in himſelf, the manly conduct and independent ſpirit of a freeman,—by generous efforts to ſupport them in others, and impreſs them on his poſterity; and carefully avoiding the enervating effects of indolence, luxury and vice, endeavour to preſerve in this, and tranſmit to the ſucceeding age, the fair patrimony of republican virtue. Patriotiſm, thus generally directed, will enſure its reward, in the welfare of poſterity, in the vigour of public virtue, and in the ſtability of the rights of mankind.

ALTHO' the friends of monarchy declaim ſo loudly againſt the exceſſes committed by the French mob, during the late revolution; tho' they may hereafter declaim ſtill louder, and tragically deplore the blood ſpilled in the late pitched battle, of which the news have reached America;—it is, however, a reflection pleaſing to humanity, that, in purchaſing the freedom of ſo many millions of the human ſpecies, ſo ſmall a portion of blood has been ſhed. Let us but compare the French revolution, with that, to which we owe our independence; and we muſt ſhudder to behold the torrents of blood that inundated our plains, before we could effect the emancipation of (comparatively ſpeaking) but a handful of men. If in France, ſome obnoxious characters have ſuffered, many more have been ſpared: if ſome innocent lives have been ſacrificed, how much greater the number of thoſe, who lay bound as victims on the altars of Tyranny, 'till reſcued by the hand of the multitude!—if a few hundreds, perhaps only a few dozen, lately bled in the battle of Carpentras, how ſmall the number, compared to thoſe, who would have expired on racks and gibbets, if the royal party had prevailed in the beginning of the revolution! On the approach of Liberty over ſo vaſt a territory, few perſons have been obliged to appear in mourning, to hail her arrival. From the moſt impartial accounts of the late tranſactions in France, it appears, that the diſturbances of that kingdom have been greatly exaggerated in other countries. Kings and their flatterers have laboured to diſguiſe the features of liberty under the moſt diſguſting *Caricature*, leſt mankind ſhould fall in love with the picture, if drawn in its genuine colors by the pencil of Truth. It is their intereſt to check the ſpirit of Freedom, by creating a dread of popular tumults; and thus to prevent the diffuſion of ſentiments, which threaten the aboliſion of their power.

IT muſt afford great ſatisfaction to every native of Scotland and New-England, to read, in the "*American Traveller*'s" account of Philadelphia jail, that it contains at preſent not a ſingle Scot, and but one New-Englander. Let us, however, do juſtice to other nations too, by aſſuring our readers, from the beſt authority, that ſince the foundation of our city, we have never had in our jail, a ſingle Turk, Egyptian, Chineſe, or Perſian. The fact is, that we do not, like knights-errant, go privateering about the world, to pick up all the thieves and rogues of other nations. Our jail was built for the thieves and rogues of Philadelphia; and them alone the *American Traveller* muſt expect to find in it.

THE ſum of one hundred and twenty-three thouſand Dollars, which are ſaid to have been ſubſcribed, for the purpoſe of promoting the Manufactures of America, may with very great propriety, be conſidered as a ſubſcription, to purchaſe the emancipation and independence of America. For, though we may talk of Freedom and Independence, it is *only* TALK, as long as we ſuffer ourſelves to be taxed ſo high by the merchants and manufacturers of Europe.

Let us examine the dreſs of a fine gentleman, or even of the plaineſt citizen, who walks the ſtreets of Philadelphia; and upon a calculation, we will probably find, that he pays a much higher yearly tax to the King of Great-Britain, than to the Congreſs of the United States.——When we can completely clothe ourſelves in the manufactures of America,—when we can build and furniſh our houſes, without trans-atlantic aid,——in a word, when we ceaſe to be tributary to foreign nations,——then, and then only, will we be truly independent.

By yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 22.

Late laſt night arrived the Sandwich Packet, Captain Dillon, in 41 days from Falmouth, via Halifax. We have only time to communicate the

Flight of the King, Queen and Royal Family from Paris.

This extraordinary event occurred on Monday, the 20th of June—After the greateſt exertions to diſcover his Majeſty's rout, on Tueſday the King was overtaken and arreſted in diſguiſe in Varennes, on the road to Mentz, about 53 leagues from Paris, unattended by any guard or ſuit. He was diſcovered by a Poſt-Maſter, formerly a poſtillion in the Royal Houſehold; intelligence of this ſeizure was communicated to the Magiſtrates, the carriage was ſurrounded with people, an expreſs immediately ſent off to Paris intimating, that the Royal Family were on their way back to that city. A Proclamation, left by the King, with the National Aſſembly's Addreſs to the French people, reſpecting this great enterprize, with many other particulars, will be preſented to our readers in next week's Gazette.

A revolution is agitating in Spain—The guards ſurrounding the Court, and called on to diſperſe the mob refuſed to act againſt the populace, ſeized the chief object of their reſentment, whom with fourteen others they beheaded inſtantly, carrying their heads through the ſtreets.

Reſpecting the Ruſſians and Turks, it is aſſured that every thing is in a fair way of adjuſtment—a truce has been already agreed on.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, June 28.

"At preſent every thing is uncertain about peace or war; nothing can be mentioned with certainty. The flight of the King of France, and his being taken at Charleville, we cannot conjecture what may be the conſequence of to all Europe.-----The treaty of Sziſtova is, moreover, broke off; ſo every thing is in confuſion, and it looks dark all over Europe."

Extract of a Letter from London, July 6, 1791.

"From the preſent political ſtate of Europe, 'tis difficult to form any opinion what turn affairs may take, though the more general one is in favour of peace. The late attempt of the King of France to quit the Kingdom, had it ſucceeded, would, in all probability, have embroiled it in all the horrors of a civil war; but as he was prevented, the only conſequence likely to enſue is the depoſing him, and crowning the Dauphin, during whoſe minority the Kingdom will be governed by a regency."

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the favours received from you, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the two laſt elections, I am induced to ſollicit a continuance of your favour at the enſuing election, in voting me to that Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged,

By your Friend and humble Servant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 10, 1791.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 3d day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, A lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the north ſide of Market (or High-ſtreet) between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Market or High-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 132 feet, and in length or depth 306 feet to Filbert-ſtreet; ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of

Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of Joſeph Wharton, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, Auguſt 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Teſtatem Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Peter Miller innkeeper, in upper Hanover townſhip, on Monday, the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece or parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by Lands of Peter Herlacker and others, containing 13 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Henry Bitting, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, Auguſt 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John M'Coy, in Cheltenham townſhip, on Saturday the 17th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a fourth part of 64 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by Lands of Anthony Williams, Conrad Bear, and others, alſo Horſes, Cows, Waggon and Gears, Houſhold and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of the ſaid John M'Coy, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

To be ſold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE GRIST MILL, with two pair of ſtones, on a never failing ſtream of water, ſituate in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey. The Mill-houſe is large and roomy, two ſtories high, and calculated for carrying on the Merchants buſineſs, being about two miles from the Friends meeting houſe, and ſeven from Lamberton, where grain of all kinds can be tranſported to and from Philadelphia by water, at a low rate. The mill will be ſold altogether, or one half only, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM SHARP, and JONATHAN OLIPHANT, on the premiſes. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, on the night of the 15th inſtant, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, a brown bay horſe, four years old, about fifteen hands, high, trots and paces, has no mark except a few white hairs in his forehead, his left ſhoulder has been hurt by the collar near the breaſt. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and ſecures him, that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, or, if ſtolen, Ten Dollars for the horſe and thief.

JESSE FOULKE.

8th Month 21ſt, 1791. §

LOUISSIANA.

ANY perſons who wiſh to become ſettlers in the rich and fertile province of Louiſſiana, where each perſon on their arrival, will have 240 acres of good land granted to them gratis, free from any taxes or rents, may have a paſſage to that country about the 20th of October next. For particulars enquire of Meſſrs. Stewart and Neſbitt. No. 15, South Water-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1791. 6w.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your votes and intereſt, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, at the two laſt Elections, induces me to ſolicit a continuance of your favors, in voting me to that office at the enſuing Election; aſſuring you that no exertions ſhall be wanting to merit the truſt repoſed in,

GENTLEMEN,
Your obliged humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12th, 1791.

Chocolate *and* Muſtard,

Manufactured and ſold, wholeſale or retail, by

CHRISTIAN HAHN,

At his houſe, No. 104, North Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. He gives the higheſt price for Muſtard-ſeed.

For SALE,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS and tracts of LAND, contiguous to each other, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Egg-Harbour, about twelve miles and an half from Cooper's ferry, in Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

One of ſaid tracts contains 110 acres, on which are erected a good frame houſe and barn, a fine orchard of fruit trees, with a variety of peaches, pears, cherries, &c. and a well of excellent water before the houſe. There are about 15 or 20 acres of meadow in this tract, adjacent to Cooper's creek, and ſufficient wood-land for firing.

The other of ſaid tracts contains 50 acres, whereon are erected a two ſtory frame meſſuage and kitchen, barn, ſtables, ſheds, &c. being an old accuſtomed tavern, well known by the name of Harker's or Cooper's tavern, has a pump of very good water before the door. This tract has an excellent orchard thereon, is about one half improved and under fence, whereof ſix acres are meadow, and ten acres more may be made.

The whole premiſes are in very good repair, and under a cedar fence; the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, in the vicinity of ſeveral ſaw and griſt mills, and public landings: The tavern houſe is perhaps as good a ſituation for that buſineſs as any in the ſtate, being on the high road much frequented by travellers and others, and has been greatly approved of and warmly recommended by ſeveral gentlemen of Philadelphia, who have viewed the premiſes. They will be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Further particulars may be learnt, by applying to *John Aborn*, at the mouth of Raccoon creek, on the Delaware, or to *Ziba Kellum*, at the Northern-Liberty ferry, in Callowhill-ſtreet.

WHEREAS a certain Britain Eſtell, of Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, fraudulently and illegally obtained a Note from me the ſubſcriber, in Plumſtead townſhip, county and ſtate aforeſaid, bearing date the 27th day of July laſt, for the payment of Five Pounds, and being determined not to pay the ſame, both from equitable and legal principles; therefore I do hereby adviſe and forewarn all and every perſon and perſons not to take an aſſignment upon the ſaid note, or accept it for any valuable conſideration. Given under my hand this 5th day of Auguſt, 1791. ‖ EDWARD MOORE.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, the 15th day of January, 1791, we the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed in an action of attachment againſt William Morgan, late of Upper-Makefield townſhip, in the county of Bucks aforeſaid, an abſconded debtor, at the ſuit of John Taylor, do hereby give notice to all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid Morgan, as well as thoſe indebted to him, to attend at the houſe of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown aforeſaid, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that a dividend of ſaid Morgan's effects may be made according to law.

WILLIAM BUCHMAN,
SAMUEL YARDLEY,
JACOB JANNEY, } Auditors.

Newtown, Auguſt 6, 1791. §

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living near the Head of Elk, Cœcil county, Maryland, on the night of the 29th of the laſt month, two GELDINGS, the one a bright bay, five years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his near hind foot white, his right knee ſomewhat larger than the other, trots and canters well, and will pace when held pretty hard, light made and low in fleſh; the other a ſorrel, ſeven years old, with a blaze face, 15 hands high, his left fore and off hind feet white, paces, trots and canters well, both his fore legs are ſplinted, though the left one the moſt, moves wide behind. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid horſes, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or for either of ſaid horſes SIX DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges allowed.

JOHN RICKETTS, jun.
PEREGRINE BRISCOE.

10th Auguſt, 1791. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, 6 miles from Philadelphia, on the Hartford or Haverford road, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABEL JEANES.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16th, 1791. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a brown MARE, about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 8, 1791. ¶ LLOYD JONES.

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

For Sale, the following Property,

Belonging to the eſtate of John Lukens, late Surveyor-General of this ſtate, deceaſed.

A Three ſtory Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets; containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley; now in the tenure of General Broadhead.

A Lot of Ground adjoining the above to the eaſt, containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to the alley aforeſaid, on which is erected a Frame Houſe.

Four Lots of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh, near Market-ſtreet, containing in all 79 feet front, and in depth 88 feet; on theſe lots are erected, a two ſtory Frame Houſe, and a Brick Stable, with ſtalls for 34 horſes.

This property will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may be moſt agreeable to the purchaſers.

A Lot of Ground, 22 feet front on the alley aforeſaid, and extending in depth 79 feet.

A number of valuable Farms in different counties in this ſtate.

The above property is clear of every incumbrance. For terms apply to DAVID LENOX.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5. tf

Newtown, Bucks county, Aug. 9, 1791.

WHEREAS by the act, entituled "An Act repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead; and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame," the owners or workers of ſtills are required, within three days before they begin for the firſt time to diſtil, to make a particular entry in writing, at the neareſt Office of Inſpection, of their ſtills, and of the places or apartments where the liquors diſtilled are kept---Be it known, that in order to render a conformity to the laws in this reſpect more eaſy to the owners, &c. of ſtills, certain perſons in different parts of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, whoſe names and reſidences are ſubjoined, are appointed for the ſole purpoſe of receiving ſuch entry, which they are afterwards to tranſmit to the ſubſcriber, Collector of the Revenue, under the ſaid act, for the ſaid counties.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS.

JOHN SALTER, *Germantown*, Philadelphia county.
MARK HAPENY, *Newtown*,
JOHN RODROCK, *Plumſtead*, } Bucks county.
THOMAS BROWN, *Springfield*
WILLIAM M'CALLA, *near Jenkintown*,
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Norriſton*, } Montgomery
JACOB BARR, *Pottſgrove*, } county.
JACOB SEVER, *Sumerytown*, 6w

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County Auguſt 6th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 25th day of this inſtant Auguſt, on the premiſes, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, bounded by lands of John Dowdle, Arnold Mitchinor, Robert Woodward, and others; containing 150 acres. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Abel Griffith.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, Auguſt 6th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 26th day of this inſtant Auguſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages and two tracts of land, one ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, containing 200 acres, bounded by lands of Joſeph Miller, William Starrett, and others, the other ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 50 acres, bounded by lands of the ſaid William Starrett and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of James Templin.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, Auguſt 6th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 27th day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the one ninth part of two tracts of land, adjoining each other, bounded by lands of David Humphreys, Robert Pugh, Moſes Coates, and others, ſituate in the townſhip of Charles Town, containing 157 acres. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Yoſt Smith.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Sale of valuable LANDS.

At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, will poſitively be ſold, to the higheſt bidders, the following property, belonging to the eſtates of ſundry Bankrupts, viz.

The Eſtate of SAMUEL WHARTON.

NO. 1. A tract of land, being part of the Otſego patent, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres. The Otſego creek iſſuing from the Otſego lake, forms the line of a part of this tract, and makes it very convenient to water carriage.

2. A tract of ditto, part of the ſame patent, containing 1000 acres. The Anatricenton creek forms a part of the line of this tract, and both this and the former are within a few miles of the river Suſquehannah.

The Eſtate of LUDWICK KARACHER, reverted back.

3. A tract of patented land, called Hackerſburgh, ſituate on Dick's run, Bald Eagle townſhip, Northumberland county, containing 427¼ acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant, dated 17th Dec. 1784.

4. A tract of patented ditto, called Martinſburgh, on the waters of Bald Eagle, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, containing 400 acres, and allowance.

The Eſtate of SIMON FISHBAUGH.

5. A tract of patented land, in Wayne townſhip, Cumberland county, containing 422 acres and 20 perches, with allowance.

6. One tract of ditto, in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegheny county, containing 200 acres.

7. One ditto	ditto	200	
8. One ditto	ditto	235	135 perches.
9. One ditto	ditto	235	135
10. One ditto	ditto	235	135
11. One ditto	ditto	235	135
12. One ditto	ditto	235	135
13. One ditto	ditto	235	135
14. One ditto	ditto	235	128
15. One ditto	ditto	235	128

16. A tract of wood-land, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of Richard Smith and David Lyon, containing 20 acres and 73 perches.

17. Eight lots of ground in Aaronſburgh, Northumberland county.

The Eſtate of WILLIAM POLLARD, Eſq;

18. A valuable body of land, containing 31,000 acres, ſituate, lying and being in the county of Jefferſon, on the north ſide of Buffaloe-river, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſurveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of ſundry treaſury warrants entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a ſquare, ſaid to abound with timber, and to be plentifully ſupplied with water from ſtreams which paſs through it, and fall into Buffaloe-river. A plan whereof may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Capt. Thomas Hutchins, late Geographer-General to the United States, gives the following repreſentation of Buffaloe-river, in his topographical deſcription of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe-river falls into the Ohio on the eaſtern ſide of it, at the diſtance of 925 computed miles from Fort-Pitt. It is a very conſiderable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus or barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by canoes. The ſtream is moderate; the lands on both ſides of this river are of a moſt luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and uſeful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several perſons who have aſcended this river ſay, that ſalt-ſprings, coal, lime and free-ſtone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places.

The Eſtate of CHARLES YOUNG.

19. A tract of patented land, containing 1400 acres, ſurveyed by virtue of a land-office treaſury warrant, No. 16338, dated the 12th of May, 1783, lying and being in the county of Monongalia, and ſtate of Virginia, adjoining lands late of William Tilton, and Co. between the little Kenhawa river and a large creek that empties into the river Ohio, below the mouth of Hochocing.

20. A tract of patented ditto, containing 1000 acres, ſurveyed by virtue of a land-office treaſury warrant, No. 21516, dated 23d December, 1783, lying in the ſame county, and adjoining lands of Richard Claibane, Eſq; on the eaſt ſide of the little Kenhawa river, above the mouth of Hughes's river.

The Eſtate of JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

21. A tract of patented land, called Sugar-tree Low-land, ſituate on the branches of Cockelannus-creek, Cumberland county, containing 302⅜ acres, and allowance, was ſurveyed the 18th of April, 1767.

22. A tract of patented ditto, called White Walnut-bottom, ſituate near Delaware river, in the ſame county, containing 308⅜ acres, and allowance, ſurveyed the 23d of April, 1767.

The above lands are on the north ſide of Juniata, about 26 miles above Carliſle, and within a mile of John Hamilton's mill.

13. A tract of patented ditto, containing 336 1/2 acres, ſituate on the waters of Loyal-Sock, about 16 miles above the mouth of the creek, in Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Samuel Finley, &c.

24. An undivided moiety of 292 acres of patented ditto, on the ſame waters, and in the ſame county, adjoining land of William Plunket, &c.

The Eſtate of WILLIAM DEWEES.

25. A tract of patented land, containing 395 acres, and 131 perches, ſituate on Shikſhinny-creek, about half a mile from the river Suſquehannah, in Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Jeſſe Greenfield, &c.

26. A tract of patented ditto, containing 247 3-4 acres, ſituate on the great road leading from Bedford to Milford, including a large ſpring on the eaſt ſide of the glades of Coxe's creek, in Milford townſhip, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Richard Wells, Richard Brown, &c.

The Eſtate of THOMAS DENTON.

27. A tract of patented land in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegheny county, containing 300 acres, being lot No. 16, in the ſecond diſtrict of donation lands.

28. A warrant of ſurvey, dated the —— taken out in the name of William Gray, for 350 acres of land in Bedford county. The warrant is now with the Surveyor of the county, for the purpoſe of being laid, and the fees of ſurveying paid.

29. A warrant of ditto, in the name of Clement Smith, for 400 acres, in the ſame county. This warrant is alſo with the Surveyor.

The Eſtate of JOHN RHIMER.

30. A tract of patented land, containing 400 acres, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, on the waters of Two-lick creek, about one and an half mile ſouth of the Catawning path, and 5 miles from the Weſt branch of the Suſquehannah river, adjoining lands of George Woods, Jonah Thompſon, &c.

31. A tract of patented ditto, containing 400 acres, ſituate on the ſame waters, and in the ſame county, is very rich level land, and a large proportion of meadow ground, adjoining lands of George Woods, William Shippen, &c.

The Eſtate of THOMAS and ROBERT HOPKINS.

A tract of cleared land, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, near the road leading to Burlington, and 4 miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 36 acres —— perches, adjoining lands of Jacob Brown, Caleb Matlack, and others.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of Sale, by

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

July 11, 1791.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a perſon of low ſtature, and fair complexion) ſailed from Savannah on board the ſloop Abigail, in the month of December laſt, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and, either intentionally, or through ſtreſs of weather, put into Cape-Francois; ſince which we have numerous reports of his having gone to ſome other Weſt-India Iſland, diſpoſing of the cargo, and imbezzling the ſame; likewiſe accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where ſearch was made, but he abſconded. We have alſo undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewſbury, in New-Jerſey, and reports, that on abſconding, he went to New-Haven, in the ſtate of Connecticut, of which place he is ſaid to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above Dennis to juſtice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon who will deliver him up to any goaler in the ſtate of New-York, or Pennſylvania, ſo that we may have him proſecuted as the law directs: and in caſe a recovery of property enſues, we offer the reward of Two Hundred Dollars.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, Jun.
(For ſelf, and others concerned in ſaid ſhipment.)

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1791,

☞ The different printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3196.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1791.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your votes and intereſt, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, at the two laſt Elections, induces me to ſolicit a continuance of your favors, in voting me to that office at the enſuing Election; aſſuring you that no exertions ſhall be wanting to merit the truſt repoſed in,

GENTLEMEN,
Your obliged humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12th, 1791.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the favours received from you, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the two laſt elections, I am induced to ſollicit a continuance of your favour at the enſuing election, in voting me to that Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged,

By your Friend and humble Servant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 10, 1791.

LOUISSIANA.

ANY perſons who wiſh to become ſettlers in the rich and fertile province of Louiſſiana, where each perſon on their arrival, will have 240 acres of good land granted to them gratis, free from any taxes or rents, may have a paſſage to that country about the 20th of October next. For particulars enquire of Meſſrs. Stewart and Neſbitt. No. 15, South Water-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1791. 6w.

To be ſold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE GRIST MILL, with two pair of ſtones, on a never failing ſtream of water, ſituate in Eveſham township, Burlington county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey. The Mill-houſe is large and roomy, two ſtories high, and calculated for carrying on the Merchants buſineſs, being about two miles from the Friends meeting-houſe, and ſeven from Lamberton, where grain of all kinds can be tranſported to and from Philadelphia by water, at a low rate. The mill will be ſold altogether, or one half only, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM SHARP, and JONATHAN OLIPHANT, on the premiſes. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, on the night of the 15th inſtant, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, a brown bay horſe, four years old, about fifteen hands, high, trots and paces, has no mark except a few white hairs in his forehead, his left ſhoulder has been hurt by the collar near the breaſt. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and ſecures him, that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, or, if ſtolen, Ten Dollars for the horſe and thief.

JESSE FOULKE.

8th Month 21ſt, 1791. §

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second ſtreet, on Saturday, the 3d day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, A lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the north ſide of Market (or High-ſtreet) between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Market or High-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 132 feet, and in length or depth 306 feet to Filbert-ſtreet; ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of

Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of Joſeph Wharton, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, Auguſt 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Teſtatem Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Peter Miller innkeeper, in upper Hanover townſhip, on Monday, the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece or parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by Lands of Peter Herlacker and others, containing 13 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Henry Bitting, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, Auguſt 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John M'Coy, in Cheltenham townſhip, on Saturday the 17th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a fourth part of 64 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by Lands of Anthony Williams, Conrad Bear, and others, alſo Horſes, Cows, Waggon and Gears, Houſhold and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of the ſaid John M'Coy, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, Aug. 9 1791.

WHEREAS by the act, entituled "An Act repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead; and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame," the owners or workers of ſtills are required, within three days before they begin for the firſt time to diſtil, to make a particular entry in writing, at the neareſt Office of Inſpection, of their ſtills, and of the places or apartments where the liquors diſtilled are kept---Be it known, that in order to render a conformity to the laws in this reſpect more eaſy to the owners, &c. of ſtills, certain perſons in different parts of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, whoſe names and reſidences are ſubjoined, are appointed for the ſole purpoſe of receiving ſuch entry, which they are afterwards to tranſmit to the ſubſcriber, Collector of the Revenue, under the ſaid act, for the ſaid counties.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS.

JOHN SALTER, *Germantown*, Philadelphia county.
MARK HAPENY, *Newtown*,
JOHN RODROCK, *Plumſtead*, } Bucks county.
THOMAS BROWN, *Springfield*
WILLIAM M'CALLA, *near Jenkintown*,
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Norriſton*, } Montgomery county.
JACOB BARR, *Pottſgrove*.
JACOB SEVER, *Sumenytown*, 6w

LONDON, July 7.

ESCAPE *of the* ROYAL FAMILY *from* PARIS.

THE eſcape of the Royal Family was made at one o'clock on Tueſday morning, June 21, nor was it diſcovered until between ſeven and eight, when the Commandant of the Caſtle of the Thuilleries went towards the King's apartment, to ſee whether his Majeſty was ſtirring. He was met by one of the houſhold, who told him that neither the King, Queen, the Dauphin, nor the Princeſs Elizabeth, were to be found.

The dreſs in which they eſcaped is not ſo well authenticated, nor do we believe that it is preciſely known to any one.

It was at firſt ſuſpected that M. de la Fayette was privy to the deſign, for no ſooner was the King's eſcape known, than he and Monſ. Cazales were ſeized and held in confinement, until a deputation from the National Aſſembly reſcued them. The people talked of no leſs than hanging them, and would have kept their reſolution, had not the preſence of the troops protected them.

The Duke d'Aumont was likewiſe ſtopped by the people, and the clothes torn off his back. The people were conducting him to the *Place de Greve*, with an intention of hanging him *a la lanterne*, but he was fortunately reſcued by the National guard, and conducted to the guard houſe, though not without reſiſtance, for the people refuſed to give him up. He had been on duty the preceding evening, and it is ſuſpected he favored the Royal Eſcape. He has demanded to be tried by a Court Martial.

The eſcape was certainly made through one of the private doors of the Palace; it is believed through a paſſage leading from the pavilion in which the Queen ſlept, and from which there is a private communication to the garden. This avenue had no ſentry placed over it. It is ſaid that the Royal Family got into their carriages at the Pont Royal, a ſhort diſtance from the Palace. The carriages conſiſted of a berlin drawn by ſix horſes, and two diligences. The berlin had been made ſome time before for an officer of the Royal Guard, and held ſix perſons very commodiouſly. The poſtillions who drove the Royal Family from Paris ſay, that in the berlin were two women, and two children, and in one of the chaiſes two men of a ſwarthy complexion. They drove them as far as Senlis. Several officers of the King's former body-guard attended at the eſcape, and ſome of them followed the Royal carriages at a little diſtance dreſſed in liveries. About fifty perſons immediately in the confidence of their Majeſties are miſſing.

It is ſuſpected that M. de Bouille, who commands in French Flanders, aſſiſted the eſcape through the garriſon towns under his authority.

The news of the eſcape became generally known through Paris about nine in the morning, and, as it may be ſuppoſed, created great confuſion; the National guards were immediately ordered under arms, and double ſentries poſted at all the gates of the city, with orders to prevent any perſon from paſſing or repaſſing.

Many faces wore a countenance of ſurpriſe, ſeveral carried viſible marks of terror, and a general diſmay prevailed. The people made a mock parade of the King's Arms in the Market Places, and, daſhing them and the figure of a crown to the ground, they trampled upon them, crying out—"Since the King has abandoned what he owed to his high ſituation, let us trample upon the enſigns of royalty!"

The King on the preceding day had written a letter with his own hand, addreſſed to M. de la Porte, one of the Miniſters of State. This letter contains the reaſons which induced his Majeſty and the Royal Family to make their eſcape.

Copy of the KING'S *Proclamation to all the French, on his departure from Paris.*

"Whilſt the King could hope to ſee order and happineſs reſtored by the means employed by the National Aſſembly, and by his own reſidence near that Aſſembly, he ſubmitted to every ſacrifice; he was even content to bear the loſs of his liberty, of which he has been deprived ſince the month of October 1789; but now, when the reſult of all theſe operations is found to be the deſtruction of royalty, the violation of property, the invaſion of perſonal ſecurity, the eſtabliſhment of a complete anarchy in every part of the empire, without any appearance of authority ſufficient to reſtrain it; the King, after proteſting againſt all the acts extorted from him during his captivity, thinks proper to ſubmit to the eyes of Frenchmen an account of his conduct.

"In the month of July, 1789, the King, relying on his own integrity, came, without any apprehenſions, among the Pariſians. In the month of October of the ſame year, fully informed of the intentions of the factious, he dreaded leſt a handle ſhould be made of his departure, in order to foment a civil war. It is univerſally known with what impunity crimes were then committed.

"The King yielded to the wiſh expreſſed by the army of Pariſians; came, with his family, to reſide in the palace of the Thuilleries; nothing was prepared for his reception; and the King, far from meeting with the accommodations to which in his other palaces he was accuſtomed, did not even poſſeſs common conveniences. In ſpite of every conſtraint, he thought proper, the day after his arrival, to give the provinces aſſurances of his reſidence at Paris. A more painful ſacrifice was ſtill exacted; he was obliged to remove his Gardes du Corps, of whoſe fidelity he was aſſured; two of them were maſacred, and ſeveral wounded in executing the orders, which they had received, not to fire:—all the art of the factious was employed to repreſent in the worſt light a faithful Queen, whoſe conduct had been uniformly unexceptionable; it is even evident that all theſe machinations were directed againſt the King himſelf. It is to the ſoldiers of the French Guards, and the Pariſian National Guard, that the care of the King's perſon has been committed, under the command of the Municipality of Paris, from whom the Commander General derives his authority. The King thus has found himſelf a priſoner in his own ſtate—for what other name can be given to him, who is forcibly ſurrounded by perſons whom he ſuſpects. It is not in order to criminate the Pariſian National Guard that I repeat this detail, but in order to ſtate the real facts; on the contrary, I am ready to do juſtice to their attachment, when not under the influence of the factious. The King ordered the Convocation of the States General; to the Third Eſtate he granted the privilege of a double repreſentation; the reunion of the Orders; the ſacrifices of the 23d of June---all have been his works, but his efforts have been ſlighted and perverted. When the States General aſſumed the name of the National Aſſembly, they revived the plots of the factious in ſeveral provinces; they revived thoſe attempts that had been made to reverſe the inſtructions of their conſtituents, which appointed laws to be enacted in concert with the King. The Aſſembly have removed the King from the Conſtitution, by denying him the privilege of ſanctioning conſtitutional acts; in which claſs they ranked whatever acts they thought proper, reſtricting to the third legiſlative body the privilege of refuſing its ſanction. They have given him twenty-five millions, which are entirely abſorbed by the neceſſary expences of his houſhold. They have left him the profits only of certain domains, ſaddled with oppreſſive forms: and have deprived him of the patrimony of his anceſtors; they took care not to comprehend, in the article of expence, thoſe ſervices done to the King, as if they were not inſeparable from thoſe of the ſtate. Let the different parts of the adminiſtration be examined, it will be found that the King has no longer a ſhare; he has no part in enacting laws; he can only intreat the Aſſembly to direct their attention to ſuch and ſuch ſubjects. In the adminiſtration of juſtice, nothing is left for him, but to diſpatch the commiſſions of the judges, and to name the commiſſaries of the King, whoſe functions are much leſs conſiderable than thoſe of the ancient Procurators-general. The public part has been committed to new officers; and one prerogative ſtill remaining, the moſt valuable of all, that of pardoning and remitting puniſhments, has been taken away from the Kings and is now veſted in juries, in conſequence of their privelege of explaining, according to their pleaſure, the ſenſe of the law. Thus the Royal Majeſty is impaired, to which the people formerly had recourſe, as to the common centre of goodneſs and beneficence. The internal adminiſtration of the departments is embarraſſed by wheels which obſtruct the motion of the machine; and the ſuperintendance of miniſters is reduced to nothing.

"The Societies of Friends of the Conſtitution are much more powerful, and engroſs every part of the active adminiſtration. The king has been declared ſupreme head of the army; however every thing has been done by the Committees of the National Aſſembly, without my participation; they have granted to the King the nomination of ſome places, yet the choice which he has made has experienced contradiction; he has been obliged to reviſe the operations of the General officers of the army, becauſe their choice diſpleaſed clubs; to them only are to be attributed the greater number of the revolts of the regiments; when an army no longer reſpects its officers, it becomes the terror and firebrand of the ſtate: the King has always been of opinion that officers ought to be puniſhed as well as ſoldiers, and that the road to promotion ought no leſs to be open to the latter according to their deſert. As to the foreign affairs, they have granted to the King the nomination of ambaſſadors, and the conduct of negociations; but they have taken from him the right of making war; they ought not however to have ſuſpected that he would ever declare war without ſpecial reaſon.

The right of making peace is of a different ſort. The King wiſhes only to act in concert with the nation, but what power will enter into negociations, when the right of reviſing them ſhall belong to the National Aſſembly.

"Independently of the neceſſary ſecrecy, which it is impoſſible to preſerve in an Aſſembly whoſe deliberations are public, who would chooſe to ſtipulate engagements, except the perſons with whom they were formed had the power of ratifying them? With reſpect to finances, the King had recognized before the States General the right which the nation has of granting ſubſidies, and in this reſpect he complied on the 23d June with every thing that had been demanded. On the 4th February the King requeſted the National Aſſembly to take into conſideration the ſtate of the finances; they deferred it too long; they have not yet a juſt ſtatement of the receipt and expenditure; they allowed themſelves to go into hypothetical calculations; the ordinary taxes are in arrear, and the reſource which has been employed of the twelve hundred millions of aſſignats is almoſt exhauſted; they have left to the King nothing upon this occaſion but a barren nomination; he knew the difficulty of this part of the adminiſtration; and if it were poſſible that this machine could have been put in motion without his direct ſuperintendance, his Majeſty would only have regretted that there was no diminution of the impoſts; an object whichhe deſired, and in which, had it not been for the American war, he ſhould moſt certainly have ſucceeded.

"The King has been declared Supreme Head of the Adminiſtration of the kingdom, and he has been able to change nothing without the deciſion of the Aſſembly. The chiefs of the prevailing party have thrown out ſuch defiance againſt the agents of the King, and the penalties denounced againſt prevarications have occaſioned ſo much alarm, that theſe agents have remained without force. The form of government is in two reſpects particularly faulty; the Aſſembly exceeds the limits of its power in interfering in juſtice and the internal adminiſtration; by its Committee of Reſearches it exerciſes the moſt barbarous of all deſpotiſms. It has eſtabliſhed aſſociations, known by the name of Friends of the Conſtitution, which preſent corporations infinitely more dangerous than the ancient; they deliberate on every part of the government, and exerciſe a power of ſuch preponderance, that all the bodies, and even the Aſſembly itſelf, can do nothing except by their order. The King does not think it poſſible to preſerve ſuch a Government. In proportion as the period of the labours of the Aſſembly approaches, the ſa-

ges of whom it is compoſed loſe their credit. The new regulations, inſtead of pouring balm upon the ſores, on the contrary inflame their malignity; a thouſand journals and libelious pamphlets perpetuate the diſorder, which the Aſſembly is unable to remedy; their labours tend only to a government, metaphyſical in its principles, and impracticable in its execution.

"Frenchmen, Is it this which you intended by ſending your Repreſentatives? Did you deſire that the deſpotiſm of clubs ſhould replace the monarchy under which the kingdom had proſpered during fourteen hundred years? The attachment of Frenchmen to their monarch is ranked among the number of their virtues. I have received marks of it too affecting to be forgotten. The King would not bring forward the following, were it not to repreſent to his faithful ſubjects the diſpoſition of the factious. The people kept in pay for the triumph of M. Necker affected not to pronounce the name of King; they, at this period, perſecuted the Arch Biſhop of Paris; a courier of the King was ſtopped, ſearched, and the letters which he carried broke open; at this time the Aſſembly ſeemed to inſult the King; it was determined to carry to Paris the words of peace; during his journey, they ſtopped, in order to ſuppreſs any cry of *Vive le Roi*. They even made a motion to carry him off, and to put the Queen in a convent; this motion was applauded. On the nights of the 4th and 5th, when it was propoſed to the Aſſembly to go and hold their ſitting in the preſence of the King, the anſwer was, that it was not conſiſtent with their dignity to go thither. From that moment the ſcenes of horror were renewed. Upon the arrival of the King at Paris, an innocent perſon was maſſacred almoſt under his eyes, in the garden of the Thuilleries; while all who abuſed religion and the throne received the honour of triumph. At the Federation of the 14th July, the National Aſſembly declared, that the King was the head; but in order to ſhow that they could name another, his family was placed ſeparately from him; it was then, however, that he ſpent the moſt agreeable moments of his reſidence at Paris.

"When, from religious motives, Meſdames wiſhed to go to Rome, notwithſtanding the declaration of rights, their departure was oppoſed; they were carried to Bellevue, and then to Arney-le-Duc, to wait the orders of the Aſſembly for their departure; the authority of the King was diſregarded. In the tumult which factiouſly diſpoſed perſons excited at Vincennes, thoſe who aſſembled around the king from regard to his ſafety were maltreated; ſo far was their inſolence carried, that their arms were broken in the preſence of the King under whoſe protection they were. When, to get rid of an indiſpoſition, he was preparing to go to St. Cloud; in order to ſtop him, they availed themſelves of the reſpect which they knew he entertained for them and the religion of his father; the club of Cordeliers brought a charge againſt him as refractory to the law---in vain M. de la Fayette endeavoured to protect him: they violently ſeized the faithful ſervants who ſurrounded him, and he again reſumed his priſon. In fine, he was obliged to order the removal of his chapel, to approve the letter of the Miniſters to foreign powers, and to go to maſs at the new curacy of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois. With ſuch motives, and in the impoſſibility which the King feels to prevent evil, it it natural that he ſhould endeavour to enſure his ſafety.

"Frenchmen, and you who are called inhabitants of the good City of Paris, withdraw your confidence from the ſuggeſtions of the factious, return to your King, he will always be your friend; when your holy religion ſhall be reſpected, when government ſhall be ſecured on a firm footing, and liberty eſtabliſhed upon an unſhaken baſis.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

Paris, 20th June, 1791.

FRANCE.

Proceedings of the National Aſſembly.

At nine on Tueſday morning the National Aſſembly met, and the ſittings were opened by a communication from the Preſident of the King's flight.

A motion was made and carried unanimouſly, to the following purport:

"The National Aſſembly, conſtituting the repreſentatives of the nation, decrees, 1ſt, That the decrees already paſſed or to be paſſed, and which cannot be ſanctioned by the royal prerogative, on account of the King's abſence, ſhall ſtill preſerve the name, and have the force of laws throughout the kingdom, and the ſeals of office already approved of ſhall be affixed to them."

"2dly, The chief miniſter of juſtice ſhall be authorized to affix the ſeals of ſtate to all the acts of the legiſlative power, and to ſign his name to them."

"The National Aſſembly orders that the miniſter for the home department ſhall inſtantly diſpatch couriers to all the departments of the kingdom, with an order to all the public officers, national guards, and the troops of the empire, to ſtop every perſon who ſhall attempt to quit the kingdom; as well as to prevent every ſpecies of goods, arms, ſtores or money, horſes or carriages, from paſſing: And that ſhould the couriers overtake the king, or any individuals of the royal family, or thoſe who may have aſſiſted in their eſcape, the ſaid public officers, national guards, and others, ſhall be bound to take the neceſſary meaſures to prevent it, to detain thoſe perſons who have attempted it, and to give immediate notice of it to the legiſlative body.

"The National Aſſembly declares to all the citizens of Paris, and to all the inhabitants of the empire, that the ſame firmneſs and energy which have enabled them to contend with ſo many difficulties, ſhall be obſerved in their deliberation on the preſent occaſion of the eſcape of the King and royal family; it recommends to the citizens the neceſſity of preſerving the moſt ſtrict good order to preſerve the public peace; that the National Aſſembly has taken the moſt active meaſures to find out thoſe perſons who have rendered themſelves guilty, by aſſiſting in the eſcape of the King, and that it will uninterruptedly employ itſelf in providing ſuch means that public affairs ſhall not ſuffer by the event; that it is the duty of all citizens to repoſe their confidence in them, in whatever regards the ſalvation of the empire, and that whoever ſhall excite diſturbances, put citizens in fear of their lives, or threaten their property, ſhall be deemed guilty:

"Orders, That all citizens ſhall hold themſelves ready to act for the preſervation of public tranquility and the defence of their country:

"Orders, That the adminiſtration of every department, and the municipal officers of the kingdom, ſhall promulgate the preſent decree, and watch over the public ſecurity.

"The miniſter of war ſhall be directed to diſpatch M. de Rochambeau immediately with the neceſſary orders to put the frontiers of the kingdom in a ſtate of defence, and to arreſt all thoſe perſons who ſhall be ſuſpected of having aſſiſted in reſcuing the king.

"6th, the National Aſſembly decrees, that all the ſeals of office, as well as others made uſe of by the different committees of the National Aſſembly, ſhall be got together and placed under the direction of four commiſſioners appointed by the National Aſſembly, of whom one always ſhall be in attendance to expedite its decrees. That notice ſhall be written without delay to all the directors of departments in the provinces, charging them to be extremely vigilant in not ſuffering any fictitious decree to be ſpread through the country.

"The National Aſſembly decrees, That the public miniſters ſhall retire to an adjoining room, to give the neceſſary orders that the preſent decrees be put in execution.

"Decrees, That the miniſters ſhall be authorized to hold a communication with the Aſſembly, as often as they ſhall judge neceſſary."

Thurſday Morning, June 23.

The Preſident reſumed the chair, and the Aſſembly formed itſelf into a deliberative body.

One of the ſecretaries read a letter, ſtating, that three citizens of Paris offered to the Aſſembly a voluntary contribution for the payment of the National Guards who ſhould be employed in the defence of the frontiers.

Monſ. Mangin, the ſurgeon, who was the means of apprehending the Royal Family, was the perſon diſpatched to the National Aſſembly, who were deliberating at the moment, when a confuſed cry was heard in the hall—"He is taken!" "He is taken!"

A packet was delivered to the Preſident, when the Secretary was ordered to read to the Aſſembly a letter from the officers of the Municipality of Varennes, dated the 21ſt of June. It was conceived in theſe terms:

To the Preſident of the National Aſſembly.

"SIR,

"In the ſtate of alarm which we are now in, when every moment is of conſequence, we authoriſe M. Mangin, Surgeon at Varennes, to wait upon you inſtantly, to inform you, that the King is now in our hands! We beg of you to inform us what conduct we are to purſue."

A letter was then read from the officers of the Municipality of Saint Menehoud, which gave an account of various orders iſſued by M. Bouille, commander of the troops, to ſend to him a number of troops of the line, as well in the municipality of Menehoud, as elſewhere.

The Preſident announced that Mangin, from Varennes, deſired to be admitted to give an account of the manner in which the King was ſtopped. He was admitted, and gave the following account:

"Yeſterday, June 22, about one in the morning, a carriage entered Varennes, which was not ſuſpected to contain the King and the Royal Family. It was eſcorted by a detachment of Lauzun's huſſars, and attended by ſeveral perſons who acted as couriers.

"The Poſt Maſter of St. Menehoud, who entertained ſuſpicions reſpecting the carriage, and had followed it from Clermont, where the couriers declared that they were going to Verdun, perceived that it took the road to Varennes. He then got before it, and cried out in the town to ſtop a carriage that was paſſing.

"Two young men, Paul le Blanc and Joſeph Ponſin, ſtopped the carriage. The poſtillions whipped their horſes, and the young men threatened to fire into the carriage if they attempted to proceed. The perſons in the carriage ordered them to ſtop. In the mean time ſeveral other perſons aſſembled, and gave the alarm. The travellers alighted without reſiſtance. The National Guard ſurrounded the detachment of huſſars, who alſo ſubmitted. The Attorney-General of the community conducted the travellers to his houſe, where they aſked for refreſhment.

"Their quality was ſtill unknown, when I entered and recognized the King, the Queen, the Dauphin, Madame Royale, and Madame Elizabeth. I went out, and gave notice to my fellow-citizens, that it was the King and Royal Family. They profeſſed the greateſt zeal to oppoſe their departure, and drove away ſome officers of huſſars and dragoons, who attempted to favour it.—The good countenance of the National Guards, and the firmneſs of the Municipal Officers, rendered all their attempts fruitleſs.

"I inſtantly mounted a horſe, as did twelve of my fellow-citizens. We rode from village to village for aſſiſtance, and in leſs than an hour we collected above four thouſand National Guards, beſides the huſſars and dragoons, who joined us, and conducted themſelves like good patriots.

"When I ſaw that we could anſwer for the detention of the King and the Royal Family, I haſtened to the capital, to quiet the minds of all good citizens, and eſpecially the repreſentatives of the nation. I ſet out at four in the morning, and reached the barriers of Paris at ſeven in the evening. The people of the capital, who I informed as I paſſed, prevented me from appearing ſooner before this auguſt Aſſembly, by their eagerneſs to be aſſured of the facts, which I have now communicated."

This account was received with loud applauſe, and ordered to be printed.

The Aſſembly having heard the different diſpatches, immediately iſſued orders—

1ſt. That the moſt inviolable regard ſhould be paid to the ſafety of the King's perſon, in conducting him to the capital.

2d. That information ſhould immediately be conveyed to the whole kingdom, that the King was taken.

3d. That M. Bouille ſhould be deprived of all command, and immediately arreſted.

Thurſday Afternoon.

The Preſident read the following letter from the three commiſſioners to meet the King:

"*La Ferte ſous Jouare----Nine o'clock in the morning.*

"The King left Chalons laſt night, eſcorted by an army of national guards, aſſembled from the neighbouring departments, as ſoon as the news of his being ſtopped was made known. We have given orders every where for the ſafety and tranquility of the return of the King. We have been effectually ſeconded by the diſpoſitions of the citizens. The ſentiments of the people are every where the ſame as at Paris; their deportment is magnanimous, yet tranquil. We have every where experienced teſtimonies of reſpect and confidence in the National Aſſembly."

Letters from different departments were then read, all breathing an entire devotion to the decrees of the National Aſſembly.

A numerous deputation of the National Guard was admitted, when M. la Fayette, the ſpeaker of the deputation, addreſſed the Preſident in the following ſpeech:

"You ſee before you citizens, who have never meaſured their zeal but by the exigencies of their country. They aſk for the permiſſion of ſwearing, in your preſence, that they will not employ thoſe arms which they took up in the cauſe of liberty, except in the defence of the conſtitution and of freedom. The late occurrences, as far as they have affected the people of the capital, have been what all movements and procedures ſhould be, which do not attack the rights of citizens. If it be true that the bold and impreſſive ſerenity of which they have diſplayed ſo affecting an example, augments the fury of our enemies, haſten to inform us of thoſe places in which they can be diſcovered; and may the firſt ſoldiers who armed themſelves in the defence of liberty, become likewiſe the firſt who marched forwards to give battle to the champions of deſpotiſm!"

The Preſident made the following reply:

"From you it was natural to expect the moſt intrepid and virtuous efforts for the preſervation of the public freedom. All France is too ſenſible of the obligations which you have already beſtowed, not to ſuppoſe it certain, that, in the ſequel, you will confer more. It is with joy, it is with confidence, that the repreſentatives of the nation receive your oaths. Should our enemies forget that the people of France are free, they will be taught by you that the power of freemen is as inexhauſtible as their valour.

The Pariſian National Guard, to which were united the Swiſs Guards, and a great number of citizens, armed and unarmed, entered with up-lifted hands. They marched acroſs the hall, and ſtepping before the Preſident, unanimouſly exclaimed—"We ſwear we will live free, or die!"

Theſe having retired, were ſucceeded by another patriotic phalanx, who alſo made the hall reſound with their oaths and acclamations of joy, mixed with the ſound of military inſtruments.

Two hours and a half were conſumed in taking the oaths by ſimilar bodies, that followed theſe with the ſame acclamations.

(To be continued.)

JUST ARRIVED,

A QUANTITY of EXCELLENT

Curracoa HIDES,

FOR SALE BY

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WANTED,

As APPENTICES to a SHIPCARPENTER,

Two or three LADS from the country,

of reputable parents, from 13 to 15 years old.

Enquire of the Printers hereof.

None need apply, but thoſe who can be well recommended.

STOLEN,

OUT of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham township, Montgomery county, in the night of the 24th inſtant, A bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, low carriage, trots and paces, has one white hind foot. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner may have his horſe again, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH LUKENS.

Gloucester county, New-Jerſey, Eighth mo. 22, 1791.

TO be ſold, at public vendue, on the premiſes, on the third day of the Tenth month (October) at two o'clock in the afternoon, A Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 140 acres, ſituate in the township of Newtown, and county aforeſaid, about two miles from Haddonfield, and five miles from Coopers' ferries, about 100 acres whereof are cleared upland and meadow, the remainder woodland. There are on the premiſes a frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, and other buildings, apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This tract is well watered, and is bounded on Newtown-creek, and by lands of Jacob Stokes, Samuel Webſter, and others.

Alſo, on the day following, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, eleven acres of meadow at Repaupa, in the county aforeſaid, adjoining meadow of Edward Gibbs, and others. The whole late the property of Samuel Brown, and to be ſold by

THOMAS GITHENS, } Aſſignees.
THOMAS M. POTTER, }

N. B. The above lands will be ſold in lots, if it will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. ¶

PROPOSALS in writing are now receiving by the ſubſcribers, for building a PUBLIC HOUSE in Trenton, ſaid building to be ſixty feet by thirty in the clear, two ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole; the front wall, from the firſt floor, to be built with brick, and the remaining walls with ſtone, and the foundation of a ſteeple, of twenty feet ſquare, to be carried as high as the building, the whole to be finiſhed agreeable to a plan which will be ſhewn by the ſubſcribers. Any perſon inclining to contract, is requeſted to ſend in his propoſals before Saturday, the 17th of September next.

They will likewiſe receive propoſals for furniſhing any part of the materials, or performing any part of the workmanſhip.

Trenton, Auguſt 20, 1791. MASKELL EWING, JOSEPH MILNER, CHARLES AXFORD.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS, reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Alſace township, Berks county, a dark brown Horſe, about 11 years old, 15 hands high, paces and trots, has a high back and very thick tail, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner may get his property again, and the Thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or 10 Dollars for the Horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by VALENTINE SEILER. ‡

Reading, Auguſt 13th, 1791.

Auguſt 18, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, A Brown HORSE, near 15 hands high, three or four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ GEORGE RIGHTER.

RAN away, on the 8th of Auguſt, 1791, from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury township, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named Hugh Wilſon, about 17 years of age, has light brown hair, ſlim made, ſtoop ſhouldered, about five feet ſix inches high; had on, and took with him, a blue coat, with white lining and carved metal buttons, an old velvet jacket, one flax and one tow ſhirt, a pair of tow trowſers, black wool hat, bound with velvet, and black ſilk handkerchief, but went away barefoot. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC ATLEE.

†

LONDON, July 5, 1791.

It evidently appears that Louis 16th. intended to escape to Mentz, the capital of the Elector of that name, where the chiefs of the counter revolution now are. It is certain that he never meant to go to Brussels, and the report of the government messenger of his having passed Douay, is wholly unfounded. The King was to have met the Prince de Conde, the count d'Artois, and M. de Calonne at Mentz, where the two former arrived the 13th instant, accompanied by the dukes of Bourbon and Engein, and were received under the discharge of a salute of Artillery, and on the parade by a company of grenadiers.

The Elector, accompanied by all the French general officers at that place, received their highnesses with great pomp; the palace was very superbly illuminated, and there was a grand supper in the evening. The count d'Artois resides at the Electoral palace. The prince de Conde and his sons at an Hotel, where he is attended by a royal guard.

In consequence of a decree passed soon after the opening of the National Assembly, on the morning of the 21st of June, Mr. de Rochambeau appeared at the bar. This venerable soldier observed to the Assembly, that the decree which ordered him to head the troops, and secure the frontiers, imposed on him a responsibility, which perhaps exceeded his physical and moral powers, as he was then at the age of seventy years; but that he would nevertheless set no bounds to his zeal, and that the assembly and the nation whom they represented, might depend on his fidelity.

Mr. Rochambeau was accompanied by a number of general officers, who, as well as he, all bound themselves by oath to defend the constitution.

By private letters from Petersburgh, received by yesterday's mail, we learn that Mr. Fawkner had his first audience of the Empress the 1st inst. seven days after his arrival at Petersburgh. The same day he was at court, but very coolly received. The letters mention that the Empress made extremely light of being threatened into the measures of the allied Courts by our sending a fleet into the Baltic. She observed that she had a fleet also, which was sufficient to protect her.

In consequence of these advices, Stocks fell near one per cent. although there was no open market.

The National Assembly, it is said, have determined---- "That the King, by passing beyond the distance of twenty leagues from Paris, without the consent of the National Assembly, had, according to a constitutional decree sanctioned by himself, committed a formal abdication of the Throne; that he was declared to be deposed; that the Dauphin was entitled to the Crown, and should govern under a commission of Regency, the members of which would be appointed as soon as possible; and that his education should be superintended by three commissioners, and by visitors chosen by the National Assembly."

The Dauphin is now in his seventh year, having been born March 27, 1785.

It was not believed that M. D' Orleans would have a share in the Regency.

The duke de Choiseul and count Damas, who facilitated the flight of the Royal Family, are arrested, and now in prison at Verdun.

Colonel Frosen is arrested, on a charge of having procured the carriages and horses that conveyed the Royal Family out of the capital. M. Thierry, the King's valet de-chamber, has disappeared.

The King's departure from Paris was to have taken place five days before it actually did, and was delayed by his reluctance. He was not prevailed upon to move at last, but with much difficulty.

On the road he insisted on stopping four hours at one place for refreshment, to which the failure of the whole plan is attributed.

A Gentleman just returned from Petersburgh says, that the reception which Mr. Fawkner experienced from the Czarina, and the Russian Ministers, on his arrival, was not only the most polite, but the most cordial that any of his predecessors ever met with at that Court; and at the time of his departure from that city, it was positively said, that the Empress had agreed to submit herself in the most candid manner, to the mediation of the allied powers.

Should a peace between Russia and the Porte be concluded on, the fresh disputes between the latter power and Austria will of course terminate; and there is reason to believe that the King of Prussia has undertaken to accommodate the business; as for this purpose he has sent Col. Bichoffswerder to the Emperor in Italy.

SHEPHERDS-TOWN, August 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wheeling, dated July 27.

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you of our situation; we have been kept in a fort all this season---the Indians have made us the but of their resentment. A few days past they killed a family within a mile of my house, plundered all that was valuable, and made their escape: They have committed several murders this spring, attacked every block-house, on the frontiers and either killed or wounded almost every officer we have sent out; Lieutenants Enox and Buskirk, killed--Ensign Bigg's arm broke, several valuable soldiers killed and wounded. They seem a little easy at present: They took a pettyaugre a few day ago, that was coming up with dispatches, but whether they got the packet or not, we cannot tell, as it was thrown overboard.

"The plan of the present campaign is not known, but generally thought to be to build a range of forts between the Ohio and the Lake; --the slowness of our troops in marching, I think will keep the Indians so long that they will be forced to separate for want of provisions, and defeat themselves."

PITTSBURGH, August 13.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that on Tuesday the 2d instant, Capt. Beaty and Doyle's companies, with detachments of artillery and levies, sailed from this place for Head Quarters: They are to be joined at Whelin by Major Bedinger's Virginia battalion, and to take two brigades of horses for the campaign. The whole to be commanded by Col. Drake.

About eight miles down the Ohio one of the store boats struck a rock, and although part of her load was powder, it was all preserved safe, and no other loss was sustained than a few bushels of Indian corn, owing to the exertions of the officers and men. The boat was repaired next day, and went on with the fleet, which was seen going on well last Sunday morning, near fifty miles down, though the river was remarkably low.

On the 7th. Capt. Phelon arrived in this place, after a march of 600 miles, with a fine body of troops: and yesterday a large convoy of Majors Butlers and Clark's battalions of levies embarked and sailed for Head Quarters, under the command of Col. George Gibson. They are to take in two other brigades of horses at Whelin. The militia have taken post at different stations for the protection of the frontiers, while the army will be performing their part against our tawny enemies: and another embarkation is preparing to move in a few days; so that, under Providence, we may hope in a short time to see our citizens at peace.

We hear that an additional number of continental troops are on their march from this quarter.

Accounts from Fort Franklin on French Creek, mention, that old Mr. Mead, the father of the two principal settlers of that name on French Creek, is found dead, with old Bull, the Indian that was the principal murderer of Cutright's family this summer, near this place. They were close together, the Indian stabbed in the belly, and cut across his throat with a knife. Mr. Mead has been taken prisoner, on the 28th ult. by two Indians, Bull and another, and on their way, a day's travel in the woods, the old man, though feeble with age, yet of a bold spirit, watching his opportunity, and seizing the Indian's knife, had given him his death; but, it is supposed, the other Indian had overpowered and killed him.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

On Tuesday, the 23d inst. the time to which the legislature of this Commonwealth was adjourned, a quorum of both Houses assembled in the State House of this city.

Wednesday, both Houses convened in the Senate chamber, to receive the Governor's communications,—when he addressed them in a lengthy speech, containing a statement of the important objects which had been attended to during the recess, and those which now demanded their deliberation.

The Speech, among a variety of other interesting particulars, mentions the following,—that contracts are concluded for improving the navigation of the rivers Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Lechawaxen; for opening and improving the roads from Wilkesbarre to the Windgap, from Keplinger's mill to the Susquehanna, from Cataweesy to Hamburgh, from Middle creek to Grubb's furnace, from Daniel Titus's to Poplar-run; and for opening and improving the roads through the Long Narrows, through Jack's and Igow's Narrows, and through the Canoe Narrows. That a loan of 60,000l. has been negociated with the Bank of North America, for the use of the Commonwealth.—That the arrangement in respect to discharging the grant to the proprietaries, Messrs. Penn, has been carried into effect, as far as relates to exchanging the warrants of the Supreme Executive Council for new warrants payable in 6 per cent stock: this arrangement has received the entire approbation of the agent of Messrs. Penn---a very few days will probably close the transaction with credit to the state, and advantage to the parties.

That the balance of the claims of Pennsylvania against the United States will be about 14,735,250 dollars. That the active property belonging to the state amounts to 1,377,494l. The debts it owes amount to 599,914l. 1s. 5d.

The ADDRESS of the Senate to THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

While the Senate, ever deeply interested in the welfare of the Union, contemplate with peculiar pleasure the evidences of our national prosperity, arising from the establishment of the public credit of the United States, and the wisdom and efficacy of the federal government, they congratulate this state on the prosperous situation of her finances and resources, on her early and abundant harvests, on the prospect of being speedily delivered from the incursions and ravages of the hostile Indians, and of a more easy and speedy communication between its remotest parts by the improvement of roads and navigable waters.

The various objects recommended to the consideration of the Legislature, at the same that they cannot fail to impress our Constituents with an high sense of your attention to the common welfare, appear to the Senate to demand their early and serious attention; impressed with a due sense of their importance and animated with the pleasing prospects now before them, they beg you to be assured, Sir, that no co-operation on their part will be wanting to realize them for the benefit of their country.

ADDRESS,

From the National Assembly of France,

TO THE

Representatives of the People of Pennsylvania,

In answer to one from the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, drawn up during the last session of the legislature.

Gentlemen,

NEXT to the favourable suffrages of the people of France, from whom the National Assembly derive their powers there could be no incentive better calculated to encourage them to proceed, until they have finally completed their labours, than the approbation of the Representatives of Pennsylvania.

In the midst of the perplexing silence of those surrounding nations, who are blinded by prejudice, or awed by despotism, it was grateful to the National Assembly, and affords a happy presage, to hear, resounding from afar, prompted by fraternal affection, the congratulatory voice of America.

We too are establishing (under the constitutional authority of a king) that liberty which you have been able to secure under governments of a republican form:—

Liberty, not derived from chartered grants of privileges, which subverts, by the introduction of hereditary distinctions, that equality of rank, which in the social state is the unalienable birthright of man: and which, encroaching on the sacred sovereignty of the people, by pretensions founded on birth or adventitious rights, still exhibits, on the bold and resolute features of a regenerated nation, the scars of its ancient slavery.

A country, fit to receive and nourish the seeds of this precious Liberty, was only to be sought for in the transatlantick world: —'Twas there, amongst an infant people, pure, and uncorrupt, that the higher virtues were to be found, suitable to carry into effect those speculative truths, against which, ignorance and habitual error have waged continual warfare;—Truths, which, from the pride and arrogance of the feudal system, have been disdainfully inserted in the list of Utopian opinions, fit only for the dreams of the philanthropist, and not for the practical purposes of government ---After the successful experience of America, it was still difficult to copy the example and introduce among the degenerate nations of Europe, this invaluable discovery of the new world; it required the enlightened energy and unremitting efforts of a numerous people, to support a doctrine which was combated by such powerful enemies, and opposed by such inveterate prejudices. But at length the revolution is effected, and already do the rights of man, engraved on the most durable materials, adorn the temples of liberty in the two hemispheres.

France is fully sensible of the benefits she has derived from the influence of your examples: she gratefully remembers that it was in the bosom of Pennsylvania, distinguished for her wisdom, that the legislators of America first announced to the world, the true principles of the social system.

May the citizens of that glorious and happy country, discover in the decree of the National Assembly, the sentiments, by which the first friends of their independence continue to be animated:—May this act of the people of France, more closely uniting the two nations by the kindred tie of congenial principles, increase their mutual relationship, cement their interests, and perpetually recall to their recollection, that they are reciprocally indebted to each other for the recovery of their freedom.

By order of the
National Assembly of France,
J. V. Bureaux Pufy, President.

Paris, June 6, 1791.

LETTER

FROM THE KING OF FRANCE

TO THE PRINCE DE CONDE.

MY COUSIN,

AN immense Revolution is effected in your country. This Revolution is nothing else than the annihilation of a croud of abuses which have been increasing for ages through the ignorance of the people, the power of the Clergy, the despotism of Ministers, and finally through the error of all. Now every thing is changed; these abuses exist no longer; and on their ruins is raised a constitution, which has liberty and equality for it basis, and which regenerates at one and the same time, the nation, the monarchy, and my authority. The nation, having recovered its sovereignty, contains no citizens but what are equal in their rights, acknowledges no despot but the law, no organs of that law but the public functionaries, and I am the first of these functionaries.

"This is a summary of the Revolution.

"This new order of things must necessarily have displeased those who in the first instance of errors regretted the loss of those personal advantages connected with the ancient government.

"Many there are, who, even from the opening of the Etats Generaux, having manifested sentiments entirely opposite to the present actual Government, thought it their duty to fly the kingdom at the moment of explosion. The commotion and disorder inseparable from the commencement of a revolution might have rendered their conduct excusable. It would doubtless have been nobler, it would have been greater, instead of their exiling themselves from their country, to have partaken of the glory and the dangers common to all, and to have kept their posts as citizens. But whatever may have been their motives, however founded their fears may have appeared, they ought no longer to exist, nor is there now a pretext for them. France is organized, order is returned, the laws are executed, and all the citizens are protected by them. All Frenchmen, then, without distinction, ought to re-enter the kingdom. May they entertain the same idea of the French Constitution as I myself do! O that they would cease to have injurious and criminal doubts concerning my intentions! I have adopted the Constitution, and I will maintain it with all my power. Why, indeed, should I not have adopted it? It prevents those inevitable misfortunes, which soone or later would have brought back the abuses of the ancient Government. It constitutes the happiness of the people. It constitutes mine.

Let these voluntary exiles then return to their country, to their friends, and their families, and it lies with you, my cousin, to give them the example. It lies with you more especially (whom calumny has painted as an enemy to the state, as a rebel preparing to bring fire and sword into the heart of his country) to obliterate your errors by a striking act of submission to the general will, and the law.

Enter again then into the bosom of a country which stretches out its arms to receive you; come and enjoy in it all the happiness which it promises you. Return: instead of enemies, you shall find none but brothers.

'I command you to do so, in the name of the nation, and in my own; I conjure you to do so by the tie which unites us, and by the common blood which flows in our veins.

"The law has now spoken, obey it, or dread the fatal consequences of an imprudent illusion.

"I conclude, my cousin, with praying God to have you in his holy keeping.

(Signed) LOUIS."

Just published, and now selling (Price one Eighth of a Dollar) by the Printers of this Paper,

A Valedictory Discourse,

Preached in Christ Church and St. Peter's, on Sunday, the third of July, 1791, by JOSEPH BEND, A. M. late Assistant-minister of the above Churches, and now Rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets, at No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO

A General Assortment of other Goods as usual. †

FOR SALE,

AN eligible situation for business, situated in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, about nine miles from the city, on the old York road, being a lot of ground, containing about eight acres, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a two story stone house, with a stone store adjoining; and as such has been occupied for many years. For particulars apply on the premises, or to the subscriber in Doyletown, Bucks county.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, jun.

August 1, 1791. ‡

For Sale, the following Property,

Belonging to the eſtate of John Lukens, late Surveyor-General of this ſtate, deceaſed.

A Three ſtory Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets; containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley; now in the tenure of General Broadhead.

A Lot of Ground adjoining the above to the eaſt, containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to the alley aforeſaid, on which is erected a Frame Houſe.

Four Lots of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh, near Market-ſtreet, containing in all 79 feet front, and in depth 88 feet; on theſe lots are erected, a two ſtory Frame Houſe, and a Brick Stable, with ſtalls for 34 horſes.

This property will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may be moſt agreeable to the purchaſers.

A Lot of Ground, 22 feet front on the alley aforeſaid, and extending in depth 79 feet.

A number of valuable Farms in different counties in this ſtate.

The above property is clear of every incumbrance. For terms apply to DAVID LENOX.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5. tf

For SALE,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS and tracts of LAND, contiguous to each other, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Egg-Harbour, about twelve miles and an half from Cooper's ferry, in Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

One of ſaid tracts contains 110 acres, on which are erected a good frame houſe and barn, a fine orchard of fruit trees, with a variety of peaches, pears, cherries, &c. and a well of excellent water before the houſe. There are about 15 or 20 acres of meadow in this tract, adjacent to Cooper's creek, and ſufficient wood-land for firing.

The other of ſaid tracts contains 50 acres, whereon are erected a two ſtory frame meſſuage and kitchen, barn, ſtables, ſheds, &c. being an old accuſtomed tavern, well known by the name of Harker's or Cooper's tavern, has a pump of very good water before the door. This tract has an excellent orchard thereon, is about one half improved and under fence, whereof ſix acres are meadow, and ten acres more may be made.

The whole premiſes are in very good repair, and under a cedar fence; the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, in the vicinity of ſeveral ſaw and griſt mills, and public landings: The tavern houſe is perhaps as good a ſituation for that buſineſs as any in the ſtate, being on the high road much frequented by travellers and others, and has been greatly approved of and warmly recommended by ſeveral gentlemen of Philadelphia, who have viewed the premiſes. They will be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Further particulars may be learnt, by applying to *John Aborn*, at the mouth of Raccoon creek, on the Delaware, or to *Ziba Kellum*, at the Northern-Liberty ferry, in Callowhill-ſtreet.

WHEREAS a certain Britain Eſtell, of Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, fraudulently and illegally obtained a Note from me the ſubſcriber, in Plumſtead townſhip, county and ſtate aforeſaid, bearing date the 27th day of July laſt, for the payment of Five Pounds, and being determined not to pay the ſame, both from equitable and legal principles; therefore I do hereby adviſe and forewarn all and every perſon and perſons not to take an aſſignment upon the ſaid note, or accept it for any valuable conſideration. Given under my hand this 5th day of Auguſt, 1791. EDWARD MOORE.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, the 15th day of January, 1791, we the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed in an action of attachment againſt William Morgan, late of Upper-Makefield townſhip, in the county of Bucks aforeſaid, an abſconded debtor, at the ſuit of John Taylor, do hereby give notice to all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid Morgan, as well as thoſe indebted to him, to attend at the houſe of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown aforeſaid, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that a dividend of ſaid Morgan's effects may be made according to law.

WILLIAM BUCHMAN,
SAMUEL YARDLEY,
JACOB JANNEY, } Auditors.

Newtown, Auguſt 6, 1791. §

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living near the Head of Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, on the night of the 29th of the laſt month, two GELDINGS, the one a bright bay, five years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his near hind foot white, his right knee ſomewhat larger than the other, trots and canters well, and will pace when held pretty hard, light made and low in fleſh; the other a ſorrel, ſeven years old, with a blaze face, 15 hands high, his left fore and off hind feet white, paces, trots and canters well, both his fore legs are ſplinted, though the left one the moſt, moves wide behind. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid horſes, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or for either of ſaid horſes SIX DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges allowed.

JOHN RICKETTS, jun.
PEREGRINE BRISCOE.

10th Auguſt, 1791. ‡

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, 6 miles from Philadelphia, on the Hartford or Haverford road, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABEL JEANES.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16th, 1791. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a brown MARE, about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 8, 1791. ¶ LLOYD JONES.

Chocolate *and* Muſtard,

Manufactured and ſold, wholeſale or retail, by

CHRISTIAN HAHN,

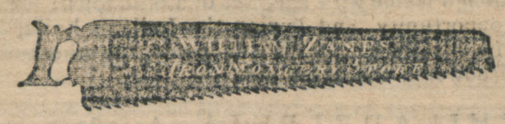
At his houſe, No. 104, North Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. He gives the higheſt price for Muſtard-ſeed.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the *Hand-Saw* and *Green Caniſter*, No. 23 on the eaſt ſide of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreets, has imported in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and Pigou from London,

AN ASSORTMENT OF



IRONMONGERY, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

LOCKS and hinges of many ſorts and ſizes,
Saddlers tacks, bridle-bitts, ſtirrup-irons, ſilvered ſtaple and plates, &c.
An aſſortment of carpenters tools,
Shoemakers ditto,
Turners ditto,
Coopers ditto,
Spades and ſhovels, ſpinning-wheel irons,
A large aſſortment of card wire,
Iron and braſs ditto,
Coffin, deſk and drawer furniture,
Smiths bench and hand vizes, anvils and rubbers,
Files and raſps, many ſorts and ſizes,
Bricklayers & plaiſterers trowels
Fiſhhooks and flax-hatchels,
Shoe buckles, ditto chapes,
Scythes, chain traces and frying pans,
Braſs and bell metal kettles,
London and Briſtol pewter, among which are oval diſhes,
A variety of cutlery, viz.
White and green ivory handled table knives and forks, with ſteels,
Ditto ditto, deſert ditto,
Buck, ebony and common bone ditto,
Pruning knives, pen and pocket ditto,
Butchers ditto and ſteels,
Taylors and other ſhears and ſciſſars,
Razors with and without ſtraps.
Glovers and ſheep ſhears, &c. &c.
Braſs and leather ink horns,
Braſs and iron-head ſhovels and tongs,---Sad-irons,
Steel-yards and ſcale-beams,
Small iron weights in ſetts,
Spectacles, ivory & horn combs,
Engliſh glue,
Ground red wood,
Allum, copperas and beſt blue galls,
Scotch and Turkey oil ſtones,
Shoe rubbers and Engliſh rag ſtones.

American Manufactories, viz.

3d, 4 6. 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30d. nails,
Carpenters planes and ſhingling hatchets,
Screw augers and falling axes,
Spades and ſhovels,
Ditching and dung ditto,
A variety of braſs and braſs-head fire dogs,
Cradling and graſs ſcythes and ſickles,
Crumb-creek ſtones,
Lamp black and glue,
Dutch ovens, pots and ſkillets,
Copper and iron tea kettles,
Horſe, cow and ſheep bells,
Hair ſieves and riddles,
Seine, ſewing & packing twine,
Plowlines, traces, bedcords and laces,
And many other articles not enumerated.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcribers having contracted with Samuel Hopkins for licences to manufacture Pot and Pearl Aſh, agreeably to his patent method, we, for our own ſatisfaction, attended ſeveral proceſſes on a large ſcale in calcining of aſhes, which was continued for eleven hours, and in juſtice to Mr. Hopkins, whom we found candid in his information, we think ourſelves bound to inform the Public that in the above time were completely finiſhed, thirty-five buſhels of aſhes; it required very moderate labour for one man to calcine and diſpoſe of them in leeches; the wood conſumed did not exceed one quarter of a cord; not leſs than two of us have been preſent through the whole of a variety of experiments on different kinds of aſhes, which have produced from ſix to nine pounds, and upwards, of Pot or Pearl aſh to a buſhel.

Further we are of opinion that Mr. Hopkins's method is abundantly more eligible than the common proceſs, that the alkali is of a very ſuperior quality, and that the expence of erecting a furnace for igniting or calcining of aſhes will not exceed twenty to twenty-five dollars; and that the wood and labour will not be more than the old method.

JAMES ROGERS,
ADAM LINDSEY,
WILLIAM SHEPARD.

July 13. 3w

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. May 27, 1791. eptf

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Lately Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

IN MARKET-STREET,

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere-"monies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſ-"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſ'd to favour him with their cuſtom. MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

‡ eow.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a perſon of low ſtature, and fair complexion) ſailed from Savannah on board the ſloop Abigail, in the month of December laſt, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and, either intentionally, or through ſtreſs of weather, put into Cape-Francois; ſince which we have numerous reports of his having gone to ſome other Weſt-India Iſland, diſpoſing of the cargo, and imbezzling the ſame; likewiſe accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where ſearch was made, but he abſconded. We have alſo undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewſbury, in New Jerſey, and reports, that on abſconding, he went to New-Haven, in the ſtate of Connecticut, of which place he is ſaid to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above Dennis to juſtice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon who will deliver him up to any goaler in the ſtate of New-York, or Pennſylvania, ſo that we may have him proſecuted as the law directs: and in caſe a recovery of property enſues, we offer the reward of Two Hundred Dollars.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, Jun.
(For ſelf, and others concerned in ſaid ſhipment.)

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1791,

☞ The different printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

HOWELL's Small Map of Pennſylvania,

And the parts connected therewith, relating to the roads and inland navigation, eſpecially as propoſed to be improved by the late proceedings of Aſſembly,

Is now finiſhed and ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers and others.

THE Map is 30 inches long and 20 inches broad, exhibiting the rivers and other principal ſtreams, with the places of their moſt material obſtructions; the canal and all the other communications and portages, with the roads and places either to be improved or opened, as well as alſo the portage from Newtown-point on Tioga river, to the Connedeſſago lake; and that from the Chetaughque lake to lake Erie. Shewing alſo the purchaſe lately made of the United States, the depreciation and donation lands, the county towns, and the principal roads throughout the ſtate, the degrees of latitude and longitude, &c. Copied from his large Map.---This Map is ſold at the low price of one French Crown, and may be had of Meſſrs. Bailey, Cruckſhanks, Hall and Steiner, printers, and of the author, in North Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88. READING HOWELL.

June 25th, 1791. 6w

CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well ſituated tavern, the ſign of the BUCK, in Second above Race ſteeet, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the firſt quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extenſive ſtables and ſheds, together with the large and roomy yard, (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third ſtreet, eſpecially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the ſuperior advantages this houſe enjoys, let it ſuffice, that very few have ſuch remarkable conveniencies. Thoſe who will honor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to pleaſe. tf

Philadelphia, July 12, 1791.

Juſt publiſhed, and for Sale, by the Printers of this paper.

The LAWS

Paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature of PENNSYLVANIA.

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